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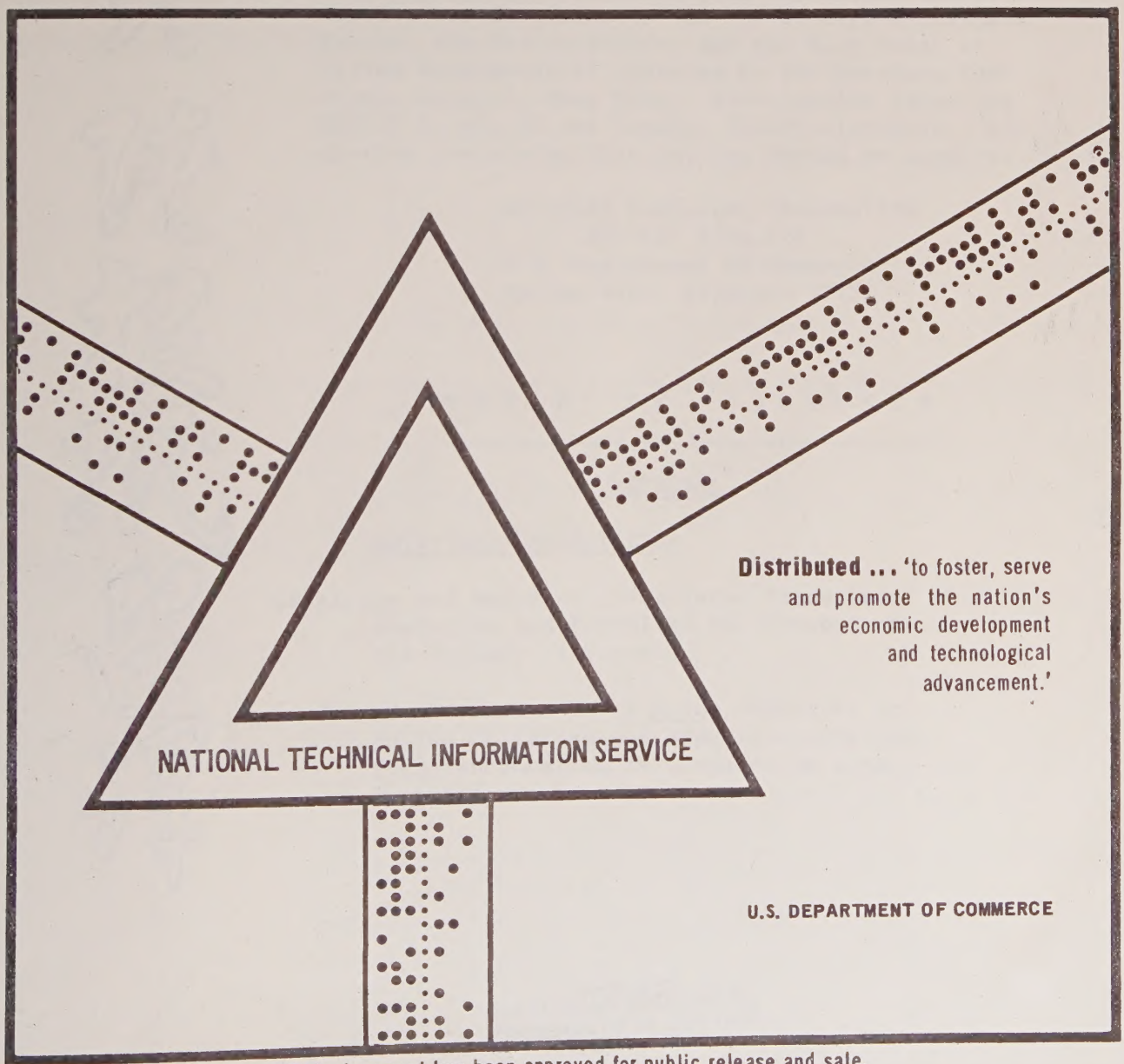
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* NATIONAL *
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ANTI-TRANSCENDENTALISM

Criticize and Repudiate Idealistic Transcendentalism and Establish the Concept of the Primacy of Practice

- How leading members of the CCP Wuhu District Committee, bearing their problems in mind, study conscientiously Marxist-Leninist works as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and maintain the system of investigation and study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 13, 1971)

Leading members of the CCP Wuhu District Committee in Anhwei Province, bearing in mind the problems they met in the three great revolutionary struggles, study conscientiously and perseveringly Marxist-Leninist works as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, strengthening their initiative in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and stimulating the flourishing development of revolution and production in the whole district.

After the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Congress, leading members of the Wuhu District Committee have further heightened the level of their initiative in study. They study Marxist-Leninist works in conjunction with Chairman Mao's writings, with emphasis on five important works of Chairman Mao, including "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and completely or selectively read such Marxist-Leninist works as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The Civil War in France," "Anti-Duhring," "The State and Revolution," and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism."

They realize that whether or not the study of Marxist-Leninist works as well as the writings of Chairman Mao is carried out well is not only a question of whether one would drop out of the progress of the revolution, but an important issue involving the direction taken by the millions of

people of Wuhu district which could affect the over-all situation of the district. Because of that, their initiative in study has become higher. Apart from their regular "daily reading" and study-day periods, some of the comrades by rising early and sleeping late, have eked out one or two extra hours everyday for study and for conscientiously writing down what they have learned from study.

In the reading of books, leading members of the Wuhu District Committee bearing in mind problems from the struggle of the lines, use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as darts and throw them at the target of revolutionary reality in their district.

Last year, when discussing how they could further advance the work of the district, some of the comrades felt that they should place emphasis on the building of farmland and water conservation works, garden-farming and other work, so as to make new use of the hills and rivers of Wuhu district. However, the majority of the comrades felt that stress should be laid on grasping education on the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism and on placing politics in command of production.

Where should emphasis be laid after all? With this problem in mind, they studied over again the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the proletarian revolution and on the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and analyzed the prevailing condition of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside. By means of the study, everybody realized that the basic line throughout the historical period of socialism laid down by Chairman Mao must be borne in mind every year, every month and every day, and the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore must be maintained in production and construction without ever changing direction.

Therefore under the unified leadership of the Party's district and the hsien committees, the broad masses of cadres, commune members and people in the vast countryside of the district universally follow the great thesis of Chairman Mao on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in connection with the local manifestation of bourgeois tendency, fiercely criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's black revisionist merchandise of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms," further heighten their awareness of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, consolidate and develop the socialist positions in the countryside and push forward in a big way the development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

In order to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought better, leading members of the Wuhu District Committee have maintained conscientious reading in conjunction with the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and criticized and repudiated deeply the idealistic transcendentalism peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of sham Marxists, their reactionary theory that productivity alone counts, their landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature, and the theory of the dying

out of class struggle. This deepens the comprehension of the committee members of the wise assertion of Lenin, "The theoretical victory of Marxism obliged its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists." They said, "Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers are afraid of a strong dictatorship of the proletariat, and when carrying out their reactionary insidious activities, invariably hold a red flag to oppose the red flag, disguise themselves as Marxists and cover up their true counter-revolutionary revisionist features. Only by reading Marxist-Leninist works as well as Chairman Mao's writings conscientiously can these political swindlers be exposed and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line voluntarily implemented and defended."

Marx said, "It is not man's consciousness that determines his being, but on the contrary, it is man's social being that determines his consciousness." In their conscientious reading, leading members of the Wuhu District Committee have comprehended over and over again the thesis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on the dialectical relationship between practice and knowledge and established the concept of the primacy of practice. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings "All genuine knowledge is derived directly from experience," and "Departure from investigation of actual conditions will bring about an idealist class estimate and idealist guidance to work, and eventually this will result in either opportunism or putschism," they have maintained a system of investigation and study. Aside from the comrades at the upper level who must attend to the supervision of everyday routine work, the majority of the leading members go to selected points in the countryside as well as in factories and mining enterprises to settle down, studying and battling together with the masses to acquire first hand knowledge. Going from practice to knowledge and from knowledge back to practice again, they have succeeded in achieving unity of the subject with the objective and unity of knowledge with practice and are able to carry out leadership work well.

A standing member of the District Committee has twice directed battles against floods. Because of his two different ideas and styles of work, he obtained two different results, which taught him a profound lesson.

In the summer of 1969, a continuous heavy downpour occurred. Mountain torrents rushed downhill, threatening to flood part of the land. At that time, the standing committee member thought that in order to combat and contain the flood waters, all he had to do was to send equipment and material to the lower levels, and there was no need for him to go personally to the battle front. As a result, although an abandance of materials arrived at the scene, yet losses were still sustained.

Last summer there were continuous heavy downpours again. This time he made a study of Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and rushed immediately to the communes and teams most seriously afflicted by the calamity. In the day he battled alongside the people against the flood, and at night, he studied together with the masses Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is people, not things, that

are decisive," and propagandize among them the revolutionary spirit of the Nanniwan brigade of "not yielding even with the T'aishan crushing down" in combating calamities. Consequently, many of the communes and teams, by relying on their own efforts, on the one hand started pumping and draining the flood water, and on the other hand carried out emergency harvesting and planting, and quickly won a victory against the calamity. After that, he again made a study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works as well as Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and more closely realized that only by persevering in revolutionary practice and by going deeply to the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could the initiative be gained in leadership work and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be implemented unswervingly.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." The leading members of the District Committee have realized that only by overcoming narrow empiricism and through constant study and practice could the revolutionary situation of the flying development be caught up with. Local cadres who have been working in the district for a longer period are able to appreciate this concept more profoundly.

Lin Te-chiang, a member of the Standing Committee of the District Committee and Vice Chairman of the District Revolutionary Committee used to fight as a guerrilla in Anhwei during the anti-Japanese war. In 1954 he came to work in the Wuhu district and therefore is very familiar with the hills and rivers of Wuhu district as well as the agricultural operations of the four seasons. He used to think that without going to the lower level, he could still direct work from his chair at home.

Last autumn, the late paddy in the district grew very nicely. Amid rounds of acclaim, his mind became numbed, and he felt that the discovery of some insect pests was a normal phenomenon which the masses themselves would know how to deal with, and there was no need to waste time on words. Because of that preventive work against infection by a fungus disease of the plant was not carried out. As a result there was a sudden epidemic of rare fungus disease affecting the paddy in part of the district, causing losses to the late paddy.

Greatly shocked by this incident, Lin studied over again Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" as well as Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and realized that only by tellingly smashing narrow empiricism, by overcoming idealism and metaphysics, and by strengthening investigation and study could leadership work be carried out well. He said, "Although I am very familiar with the hills and rivers of Wuhu district, that does not mean I understand them, much less does it mean I can transform them. Besides, as Chairman Mao has taught us, "Conditions are changing all the time, and to adapt one's thinking to the new situation one must keep on studying!"

After knowledge was heightened, he overcame such difficulties as advanced age, poor health and low cultural standard and maintained diligently the study of Marxist-Leninist works as well as Chairman Mao's writings. Last winter, braving the intense cold, he and the other cadres, tackling the problem of how to control the chief natural calamity of the district--the flooding of the valleys, climbed the hills to carry out investigation. This year, he has also conscientiously completed the leadership work for the prevention of various disease pests.

In the course of conscientiously reading, leading cadres of the Wuhu District Committee have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is not just a matter of understanding the general laws derived by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from their extensive study of real life and revolutionary experience, but of studying their standpoint and method in examining and solving problems," conscientiously studied the standpoint, concept and method on the observation and solution of problems by the proletarian revolutionary teachers to heighten their initiative of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When studying "The Civil War in France," Yü Yung-hsien, secretary of the District Committee, was deeply moved by the proletarian feeling of great teacher Marx and the high degree of importance attached to the revolutionary creative spirit of the masses, and was greatly educated. In his work, he insists on using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a pointer by relying on and trusting the masses.

Last year Wuhu district began operating such enterprises as small mines, small steel plants and small chemical fertilizer plants, he enthusiastically gave them his clear-cut support. When the masses, inspired by Chairman Mao's teaching of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," suggested producing their own hand-operated tractors, some of the conservative people rushed out to oppose the idea. However, he warmly supported the idea, and together with another standing committee member of the District Committe visited all the farming implement repair and manufacturing plants as well as relevant plants of various hsien and municipalities in the district, mobilizing everyone to make contributions to the production of the hand-operated tractor. As a result, within a few months the tractor was successfully trial-manufactured. Last year in eight months' time 350 sets of hand-operated tractors were produced which was more than the total aggregate of the various types of tractor purchased by the district from outside areas in the recent ten years.

Wang Chün-yüan, deputy secretary of the District Committee formerly worked in a unit. After taking part in local work, he first found the work confusing and complex, and did not know where to begin. Later, taking the various problems encountered in work, he studied over again Marxist-Leninist works as well as Chairman Mao's writings and using the concept of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle as well as the class analysis method to analyze and observe the complex social phenomenon, his head became sober, his mind clear and his eyes alert.

For some time last year the "one strike, three-oppose" movement in Ch'angchiang Cement Works could not develop in a penetrative manner. He went to the works to carry out investigation and study, and discovered the main reason obstructing the development of the movement in depth was the existence of the living idea of "more or less perfect" among the cadres. Having studied the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on class struggle, he organized the leading cadres at various levels in the factory to criticize fiercely Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of the dying out of class struggle, and further exposed the various phenomena of class struggle in the factory. The awareness of class struggle and the struggle of lines of the broad masses of cadres and people was heightened, they overcame the idea of "more or less perfect," enabled the movement to penetrate to a greater depth and to continue to strike tellingly at the small handful of class enemies.

* * *

Leading Members of a Party Hsien Committee in Fukien Criticize and Repudiate Idealist Transcendentalism in Conjunction with Practice

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 14, 1971)

(NCNA Foochow, May 13) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "One of our current important tasks on the ideological front is to unfold criticism of revisionism," the leading members of the CCP committee of Fuch'ing hsien, Fukien Province, have recently criticized and repudiated the idealist transcendentalism advocated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him and they also uphold the dialectical materialist theory of reflection, thereby further increasing their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and heightening their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The leading members of the CCP committee of Fuch'ing hsien conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, such as "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and take Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts as the weapon to sharply criticize the reactionary idealist transcendentalism advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him. Bearing their personal experience in mind, they criticize and expose the reactionary nature of and the danger brought by the idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him.

One of the leading members of this hsien committee recalled such an incident: Last year, for the purpose of solving the problem of a farm, he and a few comrades remained in the office for a few days and nights to study the problem. They drew up a plan for solving this problem and sent a propaganda team to execute this plan. The plan was executed, but the problem could not be solved. Later, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before." He went out of his office and to this farm to join the masses in carrying out class struggle and struggle for production. He acquired first-hand information and drew up another plan for solving the problem. After this new plan was executed, this unit very quickly took on a new outlook.

After reviewing this incident, he learned an impressive lesson, saying: "A man's correct ideas come from his social practice, and from it alone. To acquire correct knowledge of the world and to remold the world correctly, we must go perseveringly to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to grasp typical cases and investigate conditions, so as to make our subjective knowledge correspond with objective practice. If we are alienated from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and issue orders according to 'what we think,' we shall invariably go astray."

Through criticism and repudiation, all comrades learn deeply that: Only by plunging relentlessly into the three great revolutionary movements which are under way will they be able to understand deeply the spiritual

essence of Chairman Mao's theory, line, directives and policies and to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line more consciously.

In the course of study, the members of this hsien committee repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "The masses are the real heroes" and "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." They went further to uncover and criticize the reactionary nature of the idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him. They pointed out: Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the "theory that the masses are backward" for the purpose of taking his idealist transcendentalism as the theoretical basis and for the purpose of negating the practice of three great revolutionary movements, negating the fact that the masses of the people are the masters of the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and subsequently negating the great role of the masses of the people in pushing forward the social development and creating world history. They cite countless facts to show that each step put forward and each victory won in struggle in Fuch'ing hsien is attributable to Chairman Mao's wise leadership and to the arduous struggle of the broad masses.

Yuhsi commune was formerly a unit with "long-existing, big and difficult" problems. It always lagged behind in revolution and production. Later, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In all the practical work of our Party, all correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses,'" the hsien committee went deep among the masses and aroused them, launched an open-door rectification movement, modestly sought opinions from the masses and conducted throughout this commune a movement of education in line struggle, thereby increasing the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in line struggle and solving the problems of production relatively quickly.

Some comrades also cited the heroic deeds of the people of Chiangyin commune in removing a mountain and reclaiming land from the sea and criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the masses are backward." Formerly the capitalist roaders took the "expert" line and depended on the state for investment in reclaiming land from the sea. They basically did not trust the creative power of the masses. As a result, work were carried out for eight months, several hundred thousand yuan was spent and much manpower and considerable equipment were used, but nothing was achieved.

Last year, under the leadership of the revolutionary committee, more than 30,000 people of Chiangyin hsien, displaying the spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," neither depended on experts nor asked the state for aid, but carried out survey and made the design by their own effort and worked with their own hands. In only six months' time, they removed a mountain and reclaimed land from the sea and built a dike measuring 600 meters long, 8 meters wide and 14 meters high which could be used as a road and as an aqueduct. This changed the former outlook of "drought in nine out of ten years" in Chiangyin hsien.

During the revolutionary mass criticism, members of Fuch'ing hsien committee continuously and consciously fought against self and repudiated revisionism in the light of their ideological conditions and eradicated the pernicious influence of idealist transcendentalism from their minds. Some people said: "Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because we were seriously imbued with selfish and impure ideas, feared hardship and fatigue and sought comforts in everyday life, we seldom went to the countryside, seldom took part in manual labor, were separated from practice and from the masses and guided our work with our 'subjective thinking.' Eventually we made serious mistakes."

This made all understand that: Once we are imbued with selfish ideas, we shall be unwilling to go to the basic level and to participate in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements; once we cherish selfish ideas, we shall not be able to accept the opinions of the masses or see the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism and their initiative in revolution, but only think that we are wiser than the masses and refuse to learn things from the masses. Without breaking down our selfish ideas and remolding our world outlook, we are bound to observe and analyze a problem through the idealist point of view and shall make mistakes.

The comrades expressed their will to take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements, to conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings and to learn from the masses during the fiery struggle, to continuously remold world outlook, to increase the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and to advance forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Leading Cadres Must Conscientiously Read Marxist-Leninist Books

- Several points of experience concerning the overcoming of difficulties encountered in study by leading cadres of a certain division of the Armored Corps under the PLA Peking Command

by

Hung T'ieh-ch'i (紅鉄騎)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 13, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Study conscientiously" and "We must teach the cadres to learn some Marxism-Leninism, and the more they learn the better." Encouraged by this brilliant teaching of Chairman Mao, leading cadres at various levels tried to set aside time from their busy work schedule to read some of the Marxist-Leninist books conscientiously and assiduously. At present, when a new upsurge of study is stirred up, some of the comrades have a strong desire to read but are discouraged by this difficulty or that difficulty which can be summed up as follows: Lack of time because of a busy work schedule; inability to understand because of low educational standards; and failure to remember because of old age. What can be done then? Leading cadres of a certain division of the Armored Corps stationed in Peking summed up their preliminary experiences in this respect in association with what they learned from reading Marxist-Leninist books.

What Can Be Done About Lack of Time Because of Busy Work Schedule?

Some of the leading cadres are very busy all day long; they have the desire to read Marxist-Leninist books but "do not have the time." There are three principal reasons for this phenomenon: First, the cadres do not understand sufficiently the significance of reading Marxist-Leninist books conscientiously, thinking that problems will accumulate like a mountain even when they stop handling their work for one day but that on the other hand the sky will not fall when they do not study for another day. Second, the cadres are unable to arrange the use of their time scientifically, thus wasting time in grasping trivial things and making themselves very busy from morning till night. Third, the leadership makes improper arrangement of work, making it necessary to hold too many meetings and give too many reports.

What can be done then? This is the way leading cadres of this division solved this problem:

(1) Elevation of the initiative in reading Marxist-Leninist books conscientiously to the height of line struggle.

The CCP committee of the division guided all to concentrate their efforts on doing the following: First, to analyze the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party so as to see the significance of reading Marxist-Leninist books conscientiously. Second, to analyze the present situation of class struggle and line struggle so as to see the necessity of reading Marxist-Leninist books conscientiously. Third, to analyze the condition of ideological revolutionization and the standard of understanding of Marxism-Leninism by the leadership squads of the division and the regiment to see the urgent need of reading Marxist-Leninist books conscientiously.

This made everybody realize: Great victories won by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are forcing those who are actually opposed to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to pretend implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Some of them use words from Marxism-Leninism or Mao Tse-tung's thought as a "camouflage" from under which they oppose Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Some of them talk glibly about Chairman Mao's revolutionary line after extracting the nucleus from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and from a point divorced from the reality of political struggle. Some of them pass eclecticism for dialectics and replace monism with dualism, or substitute idealist transcendentalism for the materialist theory of reflection. Some of them use specious arguments to deceive people by evading clear demarcation lines concerning principles in political struggles.....

Amidst such complex line struggles it is impossible for our leading cadres at various levels to distinguish false Marxism-Leninism from true Marxism-Leninism if they do not read Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and understand the fundamental viewpoints in them. Furthermore, since Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is built on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory of revolution, it is impossible for us to understand and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line if we do not study Marxism-Leninism conscientiously. Since Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was developed in constant struggle against various opportunist lines by using Marxism-Leninism as a weapon, we shall be unable to distinguish erroneous lines from the correct line and may even follow erroneous lines if we do not study Marxism-Leninism conscientiously. Since Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is also a scientific reflection of the objective laws governing social development, we shall not be able to use materialist dialectic viewpoints to observe and analyze objective matters, lose our bearings on the complex struggle, pick the wrong people for our targets and follow the wrong road in a confused manner if we do not study Marxism-Leninism conscientiously.

(2) Scientific use of time, development of the spirit of "the nail" and trying to find time from a busy schedule.

Leading cadres have much work to do, they are busy and their responsibility is heavy; this is an objective fact. However, it is precisely because they have much work to do and heavy responsibilities that they should all the more study conscientiously because this is the only way to confirm their orientation and demarcation line and enable them to work according to the fundamental principles.

What can be done when there is no time? Here there is a question of revolutionary spirit and also a question of scientific use of time. In accordance with Chairman Mao's principle, "Grasp the major power but disperse minor powers," leading cadres of this division grasp what should be grasped and relegate what can be delegated to others instead of "running all over the place" and grasping everything, so as to get time for study.

In the meantime they also develop the spirit of "the nail" and try to find time from a busy schedule to study. They strive to achieve this when they go to superior organizations to attend meetings as well as when they go down to the companies to stay in selected spots: "where there is more time, study chapters and sections; when there is little time, study viewpoints; think about a viewpoint when you walk; read about a viewpoint when you sit down; discuss a viewpoint when you talk; copy down a viewpoint when you write; and review a viewpoint when you lie down." They closely combine work with study as well as the work of grasping the study among the troops with the work of promoting their own study. They try to find time out of busy schedules for study.

(3) Receiving supervision from the masses and persevering in maintaining the system of study.

The CCP committee perseveres in grasping study by exercising good leadership in a planned, systematic and disciplined manner. In order to make good use of time and energy and to bring about good results, they try not to take leave or go out during study hours, not to discuss questions of a business nature at study meetings, and not to circulate or discuss irrelevant documents at study meetings. They also combine voluntary study with study under the supervision of the masses and hand over the leading cadres' study plans and measures for study to the masses for approval. By doing so they win the concern and support of the masses as well as obtain their supervision. When the leading cadres study they invite the masses to take part in discussion so as to encourage the leading cadres to cultivate the habit of reading.

(4) The leadership must also create conditions for the cadres to study.

To make sure that leading cadres of its subordinate units at various levels have sufficient time for study, the divisional CCP committee has adopted the following three measures:

First, the CCP committee tries to cut down unnecessary meetings and hold fewer general meetings, holds only short meetings, refrains from practicing "cutting in one stroke," avoids always grasping the number one or number two men whenever something happens, cuts down unnecessary reports, goes down to investigate the situation whenever possible instead of asking subordinates to come up and report, avoids inviting a large number of people to "make up the number" in meetings, and tries to make thorough preparations for meetings so as to make them short.

Second, the CCP committee tries to simplify documents and reports so as to liberate the leading cadres from documents and telegrams.

Third, the CCP committee tries to unify the system of reading everyday and hours of study during study days so as to avoid mutual interference in connection with time set aside for study. During study hours leading cadres also try not to make telephone calls to make work arrangements or, ask for reports or get work done, so that cadres at all levels can concentrate their energies on their studies.

What Can Be Done About Inability To Understand Because of Low Educational Standards?

Some of the leading cadres have difficulty in understanding the books they read because of their low educational standards and the lack of understanding of the historical background. In addition, since the method of study is also improper, they feel that they want to study but are not sufficiently equipped to do so.

What can be done then? The experience of some of the leading cadres is as follows:

(1) They learn culture as well as theory with the foolish old man's spirit of moving the mountain.

A divisional vice commander of relatively low educational standards found it difficult to read Marxist-Leninist books. But he was not scared by this difficulty. In the office he studied Marxist-Leninist books word by word and sentence by sentence with the help of a dictionary. Outside of the office he never felt it below himself to ask other people. During the past six months he read through most of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "Anti-Duhring" in addition to finishing reading Chairman Mao's five philosophic essays. He said: "With the foolish old man's determination one can tackle thousands of volumes of precious books; but when one develops lazy ideas one does not want to read a memo of only two lines."

(2) It is easier to understand history and theory when they are studied together.

Another cause of inability to understand is unfamiliarity with the historical background. Leading cadres of this division have adopted the method of combining the study of history with the study of theory to deepen their understanding of Marxist-Leninist ideas. Marxist-Leninist works are an incisive summary of the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines in the international communist movement during the past hundred years or more. Therefore they are living teaching material for history and to study them is to study historical experience. In the meantime, if we study history before studying Marxist-Leninist books, we shall be able to understand them more profoundly and receive the historical experience more self-consciously. For instance, during the centennial of the Paris Commune the CCP committee studied the "Resolution of the Meeting in Commemoration of the First Anniversary of the Paris Commune" and

"Collection of Speeches on the Paris Commune," etc., before studying "Civil War in France" so as to grasp the significance of the Paris Commune and make it easier to understand the original text of "Civil War in France."

(3) Study the viewpoints thoroughly.

At the beginning of their reading they try to limit the scope of their study to several fundamental viewpoints. They penetrated deep and try to understand them thoroughly. It is only after they managed to understand one problem thoroughly that they proceed to tackle the next one. They read steadily point by point and consolidate what they studied also point by point. For instance, during the campaign of opposing arrogance, eliminating self-complacency and rectifying ideology, the CCP committee studied Marxist-Leninist works on the question of how to treat the masses correctly and put all questions concerning the mass line together to be studied. By doing so they realized profoundly that the question of how to treat the masses is a question concerning the two completely different lines of Marxism-Leninism and opportunism.

(4) Combination of individual study and collective discussion.

When members of the CCP committee study individually they adopt a practical attitude. They refuse to pretend understanding and make it a point to understand thoroughly questions which only appeared to have been understood but actually are not. When they study in the office they take problems which they encountered during individual study to the central group of the CCP committee for everybody to discuss together collectively. When they go down to the companies to stay in selected spots they also ask the comrades humbly about these questions so as to learn from them. In the work of instruction, they adopt the method of "he who can teaches." Members of the CCP committee can serve as teachers, cadres and officers can also serve as teachers, cadres and fighters of companies can serve as teachers, and people who understand thoroughly can also be invited to instruct. In addition, study symposiums, discussion meetings and discussion and application meetings are held regularly to help everybody understand and digest what they studied.

(5) Combination of reading with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and study of the original texts with the study of relevant articles and documents.

In order to understand certain fundamental viewpoints in Marxist-Leninist books thoroughly and let them take deep root in everybody's head, the CCP committee also regularly organizes everybody to expose energetically and repudiate profoundly preposterous theories which oppose Marxism-Leninism. They realize that the more profoundly preposterous theories are repudiated and the more thoroughly the truths are understood, the more firmly Marxist-Leninist viewpoints will be planted in our heads.

What Can Be Done About Failure To Remember Because of Old Age?

Some of the comrades read some Marxist-Leninist books but they do not remember much firmly. There are three main causes: First, laziness and failure to reason. Second, divorcement from practice and memorization of theory as such. Third, attempt to learn too much.

What can be done? Some comrades who succeeded in studying relatively well think the following must be achieved:

(1) Overcome laziness, reason carefully and study arduously.

Repeated study of Chairman Mao's teaching "Marxism-Leninism is a science and science is honest knowledge which allows no flippancy." If we do not read Marxist-Leninist books conscientiously, we are liable to slip into idealism and metaphysics. When we are lazy we shall not be able to learn much even when we have lots of time to study and favorable conditions for study. So during their studies they reason and make analysis often. We can gradually deepen our understanding and impression when we think more about the whats and whys.

(2) To combine study of theories in books with reasoning about realistic problems.

Practice demonstrates that if we talk about theories and try to remember theories as such without associating them with practice, it will be difficult to remember well and understand profoundly. In order to remember theories firmly we must reason repeatedly in association with reality and turn the process of reasoning into a process of analyzing problems, struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism. It is only by doing so that we can easily make an impression in our mind. At the beginning of political commissar Yen Hsiang's study of Lenin's teaching on the repudiation of opportunism in his book The State and Revolution, Yen tried to remember the theory word by word but failed to remember it after a long period of time. Later he compared Lenin's utterances on the repudiation of opportunism with today's repudiation of modern revisionism. By remembering as he repudiated and reasoned, he quickly remembered the theory.

(3) Narrow down the subject of study and concentrate efforts to study thoroughly and remember firmly.

Leading cadres in this division have a common experience: "It is easy to remember firmly when we narrow down the subject of study." At one study meeting, in order to recognize the true nature of opportunism thoroughly and increase their ability to distinguish false Marxism-Leninism from true Marxism-Leninism, they studied "The Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kautsky" by Lenin and discussed it for a long period of time, but still failed to make a deep impression. Later, they selected three

sections and studied them in association with the current struggles at present. They discussed as they studied and finally managed to remember the theory firmly ever since.

(4) Studying and practicing hard and consolidating repeatedly is the way to remember firmly.

These comrades realize that preposterous revisionist theories and their remnant poison cannot be completely eliminated by one or two repudiations and fundamental viewpoints in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought likewise cannot be understood thoroughly and remembered firmly by reading them once or twice. We must study and practice them repeatedly. The only way to understand more and more profoundly, remember more firmly, and become more and more familiar is to study repeatedly. For instance, they remembered relatively firmly certain fundamental viewpoints in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on war and revolution because they have been studying repeatedly in CCP committee meetings and discussing repeatedly in the companies ever since the 9th Party Congress.

* * *

Persevere in Continuing Revolution, Diligently Study Marxism-Leninism

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 14, 1971).

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Our task is to lead a great nation of several hundred millions in a great and unprecedented struggle. For us, therefore, the spreading and deepening of the study of Marxism-Leninism presents a big problem demanding an early solution which is possible only through concentrated effort." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, I have since 1960 always persevered in reading Marxist-Leninist books in conjunction with Chairman Mao's works. I have read through such Marxist-Leninist works as "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Civil War in France," "Anti-Duhring," "The State and Revolution" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," emphatically studied the important chapters and paragraphs in these works and taken down what I have learned from these works in association with class struggle and the actual state of my thinking. Practice has made me understand that only by seriously reading Marxist-Leninist works shall I be able to continuously increase my ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism-Leninism and, in the course of carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to change unconsciousness into consciousness and the negative into the positive, and to closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution continuously and in a thoroughgoing way.

Develop the Revolutionary Style of Study, Diligently Study by Applying the "Three-Attention" Method

Chairman Mao has pointed out in his article, "Reform Our Study": "Neglect of current conditions, neglect of the study of history and neglect of the application of Marxism-Leninism, all constitute an extremely bad style of work." I was once afflicted by this bad style of work so that I scored very poor results in study. Later, I drew lessons from this great teaching of Chairman Mao, applied the "three-attention" method in study and subsequently achieved better results.

(1) Pay attention to current conditions and carry out study in conjunction with the actual state of the class struggle.

Marxist-Leninist works were written a century or a few decades ago and we are not familiar with some of the historical backgrounds and we may find difficulties in reading these works, but these works are the science of revolution, a summary of the experience of the proletarian revolutionary struggle and a universally applicable truth, and we can have a real grasp of these works so long as we closely link them with the actual conditions of the current class struggle.

Formerly when I studied Lenin's teaching, "The transition from capitalism to communism is a historical age as a whole. So long as this age has not ended, the exploiters invariably cherish the hope of restoration and change this hope into action," I did not link the study with the actual conditions of class struggle so that I always failed to understand this teaching profoundly. I sometimes thought to myself: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is growing day by day and the revolutionary situation is ever improving, how dare the class enemies speak and act in an unruly manner?"

In 1965, I joined a rural socialist education team and came to the first line of class struggle, where I learned an impressive lesson. Adopting the method of "fighting their way in" and "pulling some people out," the handful of class enemies of the brigade where I was responsible for doing educational work corrupted the cadres and vigorously peddled renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's trash of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms," undermined the socialist collective economy in the countryside and made a mess of this brigade.

Studying Lenin's teaching once again in connection with this appalling incident, I deeply realized that: No matter how strong the dictatorship of the proletariat is, the class enemies won't change their nature. They are never reconciled to their defeat but will always dream of staging a comeback and will make trouble as soon as they get a chance to do so. The power-holders in the Party who take the capitalist road are their faithful agents and are the most dangerous enemies to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(2) Pay attention to the study of history and link it with the struggles of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

Marxism-Leninism came into being and developed in the course of revolutionary struggles. The victories of the world revolution and the Chinese revolution are victories of Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, we cannot acquire all-sided and deep understanding of Marxist-Leninist works until we link the study of these books with the history of the struggles of the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

I understood this point ever more deeply in the course of study and practice. For example, I used to study the Marxist doctrine "An army of the proletariat is a requirement of first importance to the dictatorship of the proletariat" many times, but I studied it in a very rigid manner and got only a narrow view of it because I did not closely link it with historical experience. Later, in light of the historical experience that the Paris Commune existed because it persevered in armed struggle but ended in failure because it was too lenient to the counter-revolutionaries, and the historical experience that great teacher Lenin founded the people's armed forces and led the Soviet Red Army to fight against the enemies at home and elsewhere and to win the victory of the Russian revolution, I criticized the revisionist fallacy of discarding the armed struggle and advocating the road of conference. In association with the facts that great leader Chairman Mao personally founded the people's army and directly led it in fighting north

and south, to drive away the Japanese aggressors, to wipe out the Chiang Kai-shek bandit army and to liberate China as a whole and the fact that the dictatorship of the proletariat strengthened continuously after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic because efforts were made continuously to strengthen the revolutionized and militant building of the Army, I sharply criticized the crimes of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in advocating the "new stage of peace and democracy" after the victory of the War of Resistance against the Japanese Aggression, in a frenzied attempt to "unify" the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army under Chiang Kai-shek's "national army" and to betray the Chinese revolution, and the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for building the army after the nation-wide liberation.

After this serious study, I acquired more comprehensive and profound understanding of this important doctrine of Marx. I understood not only the role of the proletarian army in winning political power, but also its great role in defending and strengthening this political power of the proletariat.

We must apply Marxism-Leninism in guiding the actual struggle, besides linking it with the study of history. Some time ago, some comrades of the support-the-Left contingent of our unit had the idea of "being relieved from duty" soon. Immediately we organized all comrades to study the Marxist doctrine that "An army of the proletariat is a requirement of first importance to the dictatorship of the proletariat," and led them to get a full picture of the important meaning of the Army's participation in the building of political power while bearing in mind their experience and the lessons of the class struggles at home and elsewhere, thereby very quickly wiping out their blurred thinking and helping them firmly establish the idea of permanently taking part in the building of political power.

(3) Pay attention to application and use "application" to examine and spur study. Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it."

In the past few years, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, I persevered in applying one viewpoint after learning it, examined the standard of my study by the level of "application" and then made study again while bearing in mind the problem revealed in the course of "application," so that I continuously deepened my understanding of Marxism-Leninism.

Formerly I did not understand sufficiently the viewpoint that the masses created history and I did not bring the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses into full play. Later, I studied the teaching of Marx, "Historical activity is an undertaking of the masses," and Lenin's teaching, "Without the revolutionary deeds of the millions upon millions of the awakened masses, without the surging bravery of the masses, and without the determination and the skills of 'overturning heaven and earth' as Marx referred to when talking about the behavior of the workers of Paris during

the commune period, it is impossible to annihilate despotism." I deepened my understanding of the concept toward the masses. After that, I paid closer attention to bringing the role of the masses into play.

Last year, I went to work in a factory. The factory decided to turn out a new product through self-reliance. I got together with the revolutionary committee of the factory to seriously implement the mass line and aroused the masses to draw up a plan and make the necessary equipment. A success was made very quickly in trial-making this product, and normal production was initiated. Not long after that, with the ambition of making still greater contribution toward the revolution, the masses of workers proposed expanding the manufacture of this product and "turning one factory into two." I only reminded myself that this factory had little manpower and was short of money and there would be difficulties in acquiring the equipment needed in expanding production. Therefore, I did not show active support for this proposal of the masses. But, "the masses had a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." When rolled steel was lacking, the workers took an inventory of the warehouse and tapped the potential and went everywhere to find some rolled steel. One of the workers went through 18 factories in a day to find discarded and used rolled steel. I was deeply touched by these scenes of surging vigor and vitality. Bearing this in mind, I examined the reason why I did not study profoundly the last time. I came to realize that this was an outcome of the fact that I did not make strenuous efforts to study the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao pointed out: "It is not just a matter of understanding the general laws derived by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from their extensive study of real life and revolutionary experience, but of studying their standpoint and method of examining and solving problems."

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, I sharply criticized arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the masses are backward," paid attention to applying the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method in understanding the role played by the masses, and went among the masses and got together with them to study the plan of expansion of production and to solve the problems encountered, thereby greatly pushing forward the development of this revolutionary proposal.

The practice of applying the "three-attention" method in studying Marxism-Leninism made me understand that: The basic way to study Marxism-Leninism is to integrate theory with practice. Only in this way can we change the abstruse into something which can be easily understood and can we gradually have a real grasp of Marxism-Leninism.

Integrating the Reading of Marxist-Leninist Books with the Study of Chairman Mao's Works

I also have learned deeply from the practice of study that we must integrate the reading of Marxist-Leninist books with the study of Chairman Mao's works, so that we can deepen our understanding of the books by Marx and Lenin and understand better how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism.

How should we integrate the reading of Marxist-Leninist books with the study of Chairman Mao's works? This is what I have learned: After reading about a basic viewpoint in the books by Marx and Lenin, I should select and study Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, criticize and repudiate a reactionary fallacy of the old revisionism and solve a practical problem.

For example, when studying the doctrine of Marx and Engels in "Manifesto of the Communist Party" that "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas," I selected to study Chairman Mao's teachings in these several aspects:

First, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "Before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must be swept clean. Invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." This made me understand that a brand-new social system could not be built unless the site of the old system and the old ideas reflecting the old system had been swept clean. Subsequently I understood more deeply still the relationship between the launching of the "Communist revolution" and the two "most radical ruptures." I also increased my consciousness in achieving the two "most radical ruptures."

Second, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching "The social economical system has changed, but the reactionary ideas which are remnants left behind from the old age in the minds of a considerably big number of people, that is, the bourgeois ideology and the petty-bourgeois ideology in the superstructure, cannot be changed for the time being. This change takes time and quite a long period of time at that. This is the class struggle in society." I came to realize that: In the socialist period, and in a considerably long stage after the proletariat won political power, the rupture with the "traditional ownership" has been effected, but the most radical rupture with the "traditional concepts" still has to take a considerably long period of time. We must carry out revolution more consciously in the ideological sphere.

Third, I studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a revolution touching the people to their innermost being and is aimed at solving the question of the people's world outlook" and "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." I understood more clearly that: Under the historical conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the most fundamental requirement in effecting the most radical rupture with the old traditional concepts is that we must revolutionize the people's thinking well, tightly grasp the remolding of world outlook and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought well in educating the people.

In this way, I gradually deepened my thinking and understood more clearly the meaning of the two "most radical ruptures."

While studying the doctrine about the two "most radical ruptures," I, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching that "There is no construction without destruction," criticized and repudiated the crimes of the old revisionism in betraying the revolution and laid emphasis on criticizing and repudiating the crimes of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in frenziedly restoring capitalism and vigorously disseminating the "six theories" such as the "theory of merging public with private interests." In the spheres of industry, agriculture and economy, I learned deeply that: The attitude toward the two "most radical ruptues" was a mark distinguishing between true and false Communism and between true and false Marxism-Leninism. Only when we have eliminated the pernicious influence of the new and old revisionism of different shapes and colors will it be possible for the concept of the two "most radical ruptures" to take root deep in our minds.

On this basis, bearing in mind the arrogance and complacency and the selfish and impure ideas of "taking a rest" and so on in myself, I struggled and criticized myself unrelentingly, subsequently further increasing my consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle and my consciousness in continuing revolution. Carrying out study and going through practice in this way, I understood more and more deeply the meaning of the two "most radical ruptures." I deeply felt that the two "most radical ruptures" were the basic program for carrying out the Communist revolution and the beacon light guiding us in carrying the revolution through to the end.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Complacency is the enemy of study. We cannot really learn anything until we rid ourselves of complacency." I have put forward just the first step in studying and applying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. Neither have I studied them deeply nor have I applied them in a living way. In the future, I must obey Chairman Mao's teachings, seriously read Marxist-Leninist books, make revolution and carry out study and remold myself as long as I live, and advance forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

* * *

MODEL CADRE

Veteran Cadre Forges Ahead

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 19, 1971)

fu pi-kuei, a former red army man who followed chairman mao on the historic 12,500-kilometre long march, went to liuho "may 7" cadre school in heilungkiang province in 1969 in line with chairman mao's instruction "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again". he is one of many cadres in china who, under the guidance of chairman mao's "may 7 directive", are studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and remoulding their world outlook conscientiously in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

after studying and again receiving an education in hard struggle over a period, fu pi-kuei left the school and became vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of a district on the outskirts of harbin. he has become more vigorous in his new work and is advancing in big strides on the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the first test for the students of the cadre school was to march 35 kilometres from the railway station to the school. in high spirit and holding aloft red banners they sang all the way to the school. all this reminded fu pi-kuei of the fighting days 30-odd years earlier.

when the chinese workers' and peasants' red army led by chairman mao crossed szechwan province during the long march, sixteen-year-old fu pi-kuei joined the army, determined to make revolution under the leadership of chairman mao. climbing snow-covered mountains and crossing marshes and grasslands they marched to yenan, china's revolutionary centre. whenever he reviews this fighting period, he feels his strength surge.

fu pi-kuei was weary when they were only half way to the cadre school. many of his comrades urged him to take the bus, but he refused. he said: "as we cover kilometre after kilometre, i've been thinking of earlier years. no, i'll keep marching since it is the starting point of a new long march of ten thousand kilometres in continuing the revolution."

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution", fu pi-kuei took an active part in building dormitories and reclaiming wasteland as an ordinary worker soon after he entered the school. he hacked away at the frozen soil with a pick-axe one day to build caves. after a little while, he was tired. he realized he was no longer able to wield the pick easily. he was of poor peasant origin and had gone through many hardships and battles. was he run down physically, he asked himself. but poor and lower-middle peasants his age could do the job without tiring. he restudied chairman mao's teaching: "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." he recognized that it was not the physical factor but the poisonous effect of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line

that had isolated him from physical labour and the masses and affected his revolutionary vigour. this historical lesson gave fu pi-kuei a deeper understanding of the fact that chairman mao shows the most profound concern and love for the cadres by calling upon them to go down to do physical labour and be re-educated. fu pi-kuei said: "veteran cadres should take the lead in the revolution. they must go to the forefronts of the three great revolutionary struggles to study again and remould their subjective world while transforming the objective world if they want to fight and prevent revisionism and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

so at the cadre school, fu pi-kuei took a vigorous part in physical labour, studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, received re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants and took an active part in the struggle to criticize revisionism. all this helped him deepen his proletarian feelings for the working people, his understanding of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his consciousness of continuing the revolution.

chairman mao teaches: "having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs." the days in the liuho cadre school have deepened fu pi-kuei's understanding of this. he told himself that to be a good servant of the people he should regularly go to the grassroots level, persist in productive labour and maintain close ties with the masses. after he became vice-chairman of the district revolutionary committee, he regularly goes to the communes to study and do physical labour with the local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants.

last summer he worked in a production brigade. one afternoon when he was in the fields, it began to rain heavily. poor and lower-middle peasants around him knew that he was suffering from a stiff shoulder because of a cold, so they urged him to go home. but fu pi-kuei kept on working in the rain, saying: "never mind a bit of rain. my heart is getting closer to yours exclamation"

by working and carrying out investigation among the masses, fu pi-kuei was able to sum up and promptly popularize advanced experience created by the masses at the grassroot level. this has helped promote the revolution and production in the district.

some time ago he found that the mass movement for the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic thinking had a big impact on the revolution and production in three people's communes. he reported this to the revolutionary committee which helped sum up their advanced experience and popularize it throughout the district. this deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought throughout the district.

he pays special attention to carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of hard work and plain living. he wears what he wore in the cadre school and lives simply. he is full of vigour in work and spends much of his time calling on poor and lower-middle peasants in their homes.

he conscientiously studies marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. he tries his best to combine his study with practice and combine the remoulding of the objective world with the remoulding of

his subjective world. he often tells the masses what he has gained in study and fights self and criticizes revisionism.

the revolutionary masses say: "fu pi-kuei has raised his consciousness of implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and shows greater revolutionary drive after coming back from the cadre school."

this red army veteran said that he would always bear in mind chairman mao's teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'". he was determined to keep to the may 7 road, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and follow the great leader chairman mao on the new long march all his life.

IRON MINES

Provinces in East and South China Open Small Iron Mines

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

chekiang, kwangtung and fukien provinces in east and south china have opened a number of small iron mines to supply the local iron and steel industry in the light of chairman mao's great teaching "develop the mining industry".

party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the three provinces have encouraged the masses to expand the mining industry by self-reliance and hard struggle.

rough figures show that nearly half the counties and cities in chekiang province now have small iron mines and 28 counties and cities have turned out iron and steel from local ore. one-third of fukien's counties and cities have built mines and metallurgical enterprises. a number of small mines have been opened in kwangtung province which has achieved self-sufficiency in iron ore.

the three provinces abound in iron ore deposits. in the past few years the people of these provinces have firmly carried out the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". they are determined to expand the mining industry so as to provide the iron and steel industry with enough raw material. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have paid close attention to education in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. they have led the cadres and people through meetings and mao tsetung thought study classes in conscientiously summing up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in developing the iron and steel industry in the locality and criticizing such reactionary principles as centring attention on metallurgy while neglecting extraction of ore and the making of rolled steel and "building factories but not mines" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. thus they have gained a clearer understanding that only by firmly grasping mining

construction to ensure ore for the iron and steel industry in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line can the industry be developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

in strengthening all-round leadership and unified arrangements for mining construction, many leading members of the party organizations and revolutionary committees in chekiang province went to make intensive investigations of the location of iron ore deposits and mobilize people to locate them. they have also organized geological workers to do careful prospecting, combining the efforts of the masses and specialized personnel.

a vice-chairman of the sanmen county revolutionary committee in the taichou administrative region led a geological team composed of poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people working in the countryside in surveying the geological conditions in 13 people's communes. they collected 30 ore samples, working on the basis of ore resources the local people had reported. with the help of a specialized geological prospecting team, they verified some ore-showing points and opened three small iron mines and a small non-ferrous mine.

in building small iron mines, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in chekiang province have led the cadres and masses in firmly carrying out the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. by carrying on production side by side with construction, they have mined vast quantities of ore with drills and hammers, baskets and shoulder poles and thus run many small iron mines smoothly and effectively. the workers of anyang iron mine in chuman county have used discarded machines to make major equipment, including air compressors, diesel engines and crushers. they turned out more than 10,000 tons of ore over the past two years.

kwangtung has made all-round plans and strengthened the leadership over the mass campaign to build small iron mines. the province holds one or two meetings on mining a year to make arrangements for the construction and production of such mines and to exchange and popularize advanced experience. a considerable number of counties and communes have set up deposits-locating offices made up of geological workers, cadres and local people to improve the prospecting and construction of these mines. with the rapid growth of small iron mines, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have paid close attention to improving their work and expanding their production capacity constantly. an iron mine in poto county now uses pneumatic drills and crushers instead of hand work as was done at the start. now it has built a 12-kilometre long spur line and begun to transport ore by railway. the small iron mines in yunfu and yangchun counties have added many implements and equipment with funds they accumulated. the mining facilities have been improved and the annual productive capacity of the iron mines in the two counties has been raised from 40,000 to 300,000 tons.

WATER CONTROL

South China Limestone Area Builds Water Control Projects

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 20, 1971)

a county in a limestone area of south china, where it was considered impossible to solve the problem of water supply, has built water control projects on a large-scale. this work done in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle has brought big increases in grain output.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the tuan yao autonomous county, kwangsi, in the past three years have doubled the area ensured of irrigation and good harvests. such land now totals 30,700 hectares and accounts for more than 60 per cent of the land cultivated. the formerly grain deficient county has sold surplus grain to the state every year since 1968. grain output last year was 50,000 tons more than in 1967, before large-scale construction of water control projects started.

tuan yao autonomous county has the largest area of limestone mountains of any county in kwangsi. the county's 680,000 people of eight nationalities including yao, chuang, han and miao live in more than 20,000 valleys surrounded on all sides by limestone mountains. each valley looks like a huge water tub or basin. in times of heavy rainfall, rain water used to sweep down the valleys from all sides, inundating the scattered plots of farmland on the slopes and the low-lying land in the valleys. since there were few water storage projects in the past, the surface run-off flowed into underground limestone caves after the rainfall, so that the farmland lacked irrigation when the weather was dry. many limestone caves overflowed in the rainy season and the area suffered from alternate drought and waterlogging. in some villages, the people had to bring their drinking water from many kilometres away.

some water control projects were built after liberation. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, had blind faith in things big and foreign, relied on a few "experts" in building water conservancy projects and spread the fallacy that "the people of minority nationalities are backward". this dampened the enthusiasm of the masses in building socialism and the problem of drought and waterlogging was not properly solved until the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the county revolutionary committee was established in 1968. it has led the people in deepening the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and in building water control and other projects so as to transform the area. it has organized the people to study chairman mao's teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution" and his teaching on self-reliance and arduous struggle. the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi has been criticized and repudiated, and the enthusiasm of the masses has reached a new high. leading cadres, technical personnel and experienced peasants have formed "three-in-one" combination groups in all parts of the county to make surveys, map out designs and sum up the experience of advanced communes and production brigades.

the limestone caves presented a difficult problem in building water control projects. displaying collective wisdom and strength, the people turned this unfavourable factor into a favourable one. they extended many of the limestone caves to form tunnels leading to local rivers to drain away water from the valleys hemmed in by mountains. to solve the problem of drought on the slopes, they drove tunnels and built ditches to lead in water for irrigation or constructed small ponds and reservoirs to store rain water. they also transformed many limestone caves into small reservoirs and installed pumps of different types to lift water to irrigate fields on the slopes.

with the revolutionary determination of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" described by chairman mao in one of his articles, the people cut across mountain slopes and tunnelled through rocks to complete 8,000 big and small water control projects in the past three years. so far, more than 40 tunnels have been completed, totalling 10,000 metres in length.

two production brigades, belonging to two different people's communes in this county, are located in the same valley. formerly the more than 200 hectares of farmland of the two brigades were flooded every year by mountain torrents and water overflowing from the limestone caves. the flood period lasted from 50 days to as long as six months a year.

relying on their own efforts, the people of chuang, yao, miao and han nationalities of the two brigades joined forces and worked hard to end the scourge. they made baskets for carrying earth and building materials and set up smithies to repair tools. together they drove a 310-metre tunnel through a rocky mountain and dug drainage ditches totalling two kilometres in length at both ends of the tunnel. this put an end to the flooding once for all.

the tahua people's commune was so dry that it was difficult even to get an adequate supply of drinking water. under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, an "expert" drew up a design for a big reservoir project that ignored local conditions. a large amount of manpower and material was expended on the project but it remained unfinished after three years of construction. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leading cadres of the commune criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, including his fetish for things big and foreign. the masses were mobilized to make surveys and map out designs by themselves in line with local conditions. they built more than 1,000 small ponds, reservoirs, wells and other projects, turning 860 hectares into land that gives good harvests irrespective of drought and heavy rains. grain output of the commune last year increased by a big margin.

CARE OF TREES

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Guides Commune Member in Charge of Trees Protecting Dyke

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 19, 1971)

Lo Ho-shan, a member of the Pengpu commune at Tienmen county in Hupeh province, central China, has been a maintenance worker on the Han River dykes since 1962. He discovered how to prevent and eliminate insects harmful to trees after he had made scientific experiments over several years. The trees are thriving and the insects are under control along a 5,500-metre stretch of dyke under his management. He was guided by Chairman Mao's great teaching "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" and conscientiously remoulded his world outlook. He recently wrote an article entitled "Study 'On Practice' and Take Good Care of Trees Protecting Dyke", describing his experience. Excerpts follow:

Good care of the trees is an important measure in protecting dykes. After I accepted my job, I was busy every day pruning, weeding, applying fertilizer and watering, and loosening soil and adding it to the roots of trees. I thought I could do my job well. But when trees were in bud, some buds were eaten by insects. There were even insects on the trunks of some trees. With other comrades, I applied insecticide and killed the pests by hand. But this was not effective. Some pests were killed one day but others would appear the next. With this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice". Chairman Mao teaches: "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." I repeatedly studied this teaching of Chairman Mao's, and carefully reviewed my ideas and work over the period. I came to understand that enthusiasm alone was not enough in making revolution. It must be combined with a scientific approach in conformity with the laws of objective conditions.

In order to know the laws of insect life, I collected a lot of them to observe, analyse and classify in accordance with their shapes, characteristics and activities. I noted down the time, weather and temperature in which insects changed and compared the outdoor and indoor observations. I went out early in the morning and returned late in the evening every day, regardless of wind and rain. Once I spent a dozen days observing willow tussock moths. One day I was caught in a downpour and soon ran a high fever. An idea flashed through my mind of not going to make observations on the dyke that night. But then I thought it was the moment when the moths emerge from the pupal and the earlier I knew the laws of insect life and found preventive methods, the better the trees would grow. So I took a casket and a lantern to the dykes to make observations that night.

Through long observation, analysis, comparison and contrast I grasped the insect cycle from eggs, larvae, pupae, moths (adults) and laying eggs. Some turned from larvae into insects without going through the pupae stage. Some reproduced one generation a year and others several generations a year. Almost all larvae are harmful to trees and the growing period of the larvae is when trees are damaged. The damage varies.

some insects eat the leaves and others eat trunks or suck the sap of the trees. i gained sot understanding of the harmful and beneficial insects.

one day i discovered two kinds of insects on a tree. one kind was a lady beetle and the other aphis. the insects ate the leaves and caused them to curl up. i sprayed them with 223 emulsion and many insects fell to the ground. an inspection two days later showed the lady beetles had disappeared but the aphides were more numerous and ate leaves just like before. with this problem in mind, i studied chairman mao's teaching "the history of human knowledge tells us that the truth of many theories is incomplete and that this incompleteness is remedied through the test of practice." i understood that my knowledge did not conform completely with objective reality, some of it was even wrong and i probably still lacked knowledge of some other things. in order to correct mistakes and enrich my knowledge i had to do more in order to learn more.

so i carefully observed the trees which had both lady beetles and aphides. i discovered something i did not notice before. the lady beetles and their larvae ate the aphides. a lady beetle larva eats some 200 aphides a day and an adult lady beetle eats about 100. but neither its moth nor larva eats leaves. thus i learned that the lady beetle was a beneficial insect. i used 223 emulsion and lime-sulphur mixture of various strengths to spray the leaves that had aphides. lime-sulphur mixture was effective but 223 emulsion made the aphides livelier instead of killing them.

i enriched my knowledge of various insects through practice. i repeatedly checked up on the notes of my former observations by more intensive observations of the insects of one, two or three generations. in this way i grasped some knowledge of the laws of the insects' activities.

chairman mao teaches: "marxist philosophy holds that the most important problem does not lie in understanding the laws of the objective world and thus being able to explain it, but in applying the knowledge of these laws actively to change the world."

in the light of chairman mao's teaching i studied effective measures to prevent and eliminate insects in accordance with the kinds of insects that might appear on the trees every year, every season, every month or every ten days and took measures beforehand. over the past few years i have worked out a dozen fairly effective and simple methods.

practice has shown me that chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking is a powerful ideological weapon for us in waging the three revolutionary struggles -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Returns to Peking from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

the chinese workers' delegation headed by pan shih-kao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, returned to peking by air today, bringing with it the profound proletarian revolutionary friendship of the albanian working class and people for the chinese working class and people. the delegation had attended the celebrations of the may first international labour day in albania and paid a friendly visit to the country.

the members of the delegation who returned here today were: shen mao-kung, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the honan provincial committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the conference of representatives of honan revolutionary workers and liang chin-tang, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and member of the standing committee of the conference of representatives of kwangchow revolutionary workers; and working staff of the delegation wu hsing-tang and ma wei-mao.

present at the airport to welcome them were: keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; liu hsi-chang and ni chih-fu, members of the c.p.c. central committee, members of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and leading members of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; and leading members of the departments concerned jen yun-chung, liu ke-ming, li lien-ching, mao pao-chung, hsi chao-ming and chang chuan-chung; and comrades hsiung yuan-chien and chang chen-hai.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and other embassy members were present at the airport.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 20, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left here by special train today for a visit to shanghai after a visit to chekiang.

the distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in chekiang and the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee nan ping, hsiung ying-tang, tai ke-ke, wang tzu-ta, liu hao-tien, tai jun-sheng and pai tsung-shan, comrade li yu-min and others.

during their stay in hangchow, samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by nan ping, chairman, and hsiung ying-tang, vice-chairman, of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, visited the hangchow oxygen generator manufacturing plant, the hangchow red flag paper mill and the hangchow tungfanghung silk mill where they were accorded a warm welcome by the workers. the distinguished cambodian guests congratulated the workers on their achievements in revolution and production. samdech and madame sihanouk and their party went sightseeing to scenic spots and places of historical interest on west lake and saw theatrical and sports performances.

wherever the distinguished cambodian guests went, they met warm welcome by the masses who expressed their resolve to respond to the solemn call issued by the great leader chairman mao in his statement of may 20, 1970, and with concrete action in grasping revolution and promoting production, to support the people of cambodia and the other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk on Private Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 20, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, said at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee in honour of samdech and madame sihanouk here this evening:

"chairman mao tsetung's historic solemn statement of may 20, 1970 has further strengthened the militant unity of the people of cambodia and the whole of indochina and the people of china, and given tremendous impetus to the struggle of the people of cambodia and the rest of indochina to defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and win national liberation."

he added that "in the past year the people of cambodia have won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for

national salvation. they have constantly expanded the liberated area and are irresistibly heading towards nation-wide liberation. the people of viet nam and laos have dealt heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors. no matter how high the price and how big the sacrifice, the people of cambodia and the rest of indochina are bound to win final victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, said in his speech at the banquet:

"on the occasion of the anniversary of the may 20 solemn statement made by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, we people of shanghai are overjoyed to give a warm welcome to samdech and madame sihanouk for their re-visit to shanghai."

he added that "the people of shanghai will always bear in mind chairman mao's teaching and resolutely support the people of cambodia in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and resolutely unite and win victory together with the people of cambodia, the rest of indochina and throughout the world in the common struggle to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs."

samdech and madame sihanouk arrived in shanghai by special train from hangchow at noon today for a private visit after touring chekiang province.

on visit to shanghai with samdech and madame sihanouk are the samdech's son prince norodom yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath, the samdech's daughter princess norodom roeungsy, the samdech's aunt princess norodom keth kanya; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of the head of state; and ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim khoan.

also on visit to shanghai were french friends: dr. and madame georges pathe, dr. armand riche and madame therese le roux.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, chea san, minister of justice and judicial reforms, and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, arrived in shanghai from hangchow by the same train.

warmly welcoming the distinguished cambodian guests at the railway station were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, kao chih-jung, chou li-chin and cheng chang-hua.

sien an, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic republic of viet nam, who had arrived in shanghai yesterday, was present at the station.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, professor chu hsien-yi and comrade yang ling, who are accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests on the tour, arrived in shanghai by the same train.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Ethiopian Emperor

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

yu pei-wen, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the empire of ethiopia, presented his credentials to emperor haile selassie i yesterday, according to a report from addis ababa.

present on the occasion were tafara work kidane wold, ethiopian minister of imperial court; yilma deressa, minister of commerce, industry and tourism; and ketema yifru, minister of foreign affairs.

also present were all the diplomatic personnel of the chinese embassy.

after the ceremony, emperor haile selassie i had a friendly talk with ambassador yu pei-wen.

the chinese ambassador arrived in addis ababa on may 11.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Head of Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Budapest

(NCNA-English Budapest, May 19, 1971)

chou hua-min, head of the government delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane today. the chinese delegation will visit the 1971 budapest international fair and pay a friendly visit to hungary at the invitation of the hungarian government.

chou hua-min was welcomed at the airport by tordai jeno, hungarian vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary, cheng shao-liang, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and sun ho-nien, member of the chinese government delegation and commercial attache of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

another member of the delegation wang yu-kuo will arrive here soon.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Illustrious Example of Weak Nation Defeating a Strong, Small Nation Defeating a Big, Set by Three Indochinese People

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

the fifty million heroic people of the three indochinese countries are victoriously persevering in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. fighting with sublime heroism under very rigorous conditions, they have by means of revolutionary war inflicted successive defeats on u.s. imperialism in the aggressive war it unleashed. with their magnificent feats recorded in the history of people's war, they have set an illustrious example for all the oppressed people and nations in the world that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

our great leader chairman mao tsetung points out in his solemn statement published on may 20 last year: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." daring to struggle and to win, the people of the three indochinese countries have borne out fully this brilliant thesis of chairman mao by their glorious course of fighting.

the aggressive war conducted by u.s. imperialism is an extremely truculent one. relying on its modern weapons, it tries frantically to conquer viet nam and the whole of indochina. however, the law of the development of history is ruthless and the turn of events runs diametrically contrary to the desire of u.s. imperialism. just as the great teacher lenin had pointed out, "war has shaken up the masses, its untold horrors and suffering have awakened them. war has given history momentum and it is now flying with locomotive speed."

under the wise leadership of the great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, the 40 million heroic vietnamese people tempered in revolutionary wars have for years united as one and taken up arms to fight the most ferocious u.s. imperialism in the world-shaking war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. displaying the spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", surmounting all difficulties and fighting valiantly, they have persisted in protracted people's war and defeated the "special war" and then the "local war" unleashed by u.s. imperialism, sending it reeling and laying bare its paper tiger features. under the wise leadership of the lao patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong, the people of laos, holding aloft the banner of struggling against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, are fighting courageously and vigorously, inflicting disastrous defeats on u.s. imperialism and its henchmen in their "special war". unable to win in viet nam and laos, u.s. imperialism tried to find a way out of its dilemma by embarking on adventures of war expansion. since richard nixon took office, he has been steadily expanding the aggressive war to the whole of indochina behind the smokescreens of his empty talks of "peace" and "troop withdrawal". in 1970, the nixon government flagrantly extended the aggressive war to cambodia. in 1971, it invaded southern laos with a huge force of u.s.

and puppet troops it had mustered. however, such acts of war escalation of the nixon government, fail to cow the people of the three indochinese countries, but have on the contrary aroused them to much stronger resistance. in the past year, the three indochinese peoples have formed a solid anti-u.s. united front under the guidance of the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. uniting closely and supporting one another, they mounted sustained and fierce attacks on u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, smashed u.s. imperialism's new scheme of aggression, frustrated its aggressive deployments, and won victories of enormous strategic significance.

at present, the indochinese peninsula has become the principal battlefield of the world peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialism. "the situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia."

the first sign of the excellent situation is that the three indochinese peoples have successively defeated u.s. imperialism's aggressive plans and further grasped the initiative on the battlefield.

the wider u.s. imperialism expands the aggressive war, the sharper will be the contradiction between its too lengthy battle lines and its manpower insufficiency. it will sink deeper into the quagmire of being put in a double squeeze, kept constantly on the run and placed in a passive position. this contradiction has become sharper following the annihilation of u.s. and puppet troops in large numbers. when u.s. imperialism started its military adventure at highway 9 early this year, it had to throw all the strategic reserves of the saigon puppet army into the highway 9 battlefield because of its own manpower shortage.

in contrast, the people's armed forces of the three indochinese countries had a better grasp of the initiative on the battlefield because they could give fuller play to the mobility of the people's forces, their special merit, as a result of the extension of the battlefield in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people's armed forces of the three countries fought in close coordination and supported one another with effective cooperation on various battlefields, so as to wipe out the enemy jointly. in may and june 1970, when the armed forces and people of cambodia were severely trouncing the invading u.s. aggressors and saigon puppet troops, the armed forces and people of laos mounted attacks on the crest of victory and succeeded in liberating attopeu and saravane, two important towns in lower laos, and gaining control over the strategic bolovene plateau. taking this opportunity, the armed forces and people in south viet nam mounted extensive attacks, levelled many enemy "strategic hamlets" and military sub-sectors and smashed the so-called "emergent pacification" plan of the u.s.-puppet clique, compelling the enemy to withdraw u.s. troops and large numbers of puppet troops from cambodia to south viet nam. the armed forces and people of cambodia also launched offensives by following up on their victories and dealt crushing blows at the so-called "northern front" of the lon nol clique. they also launched offensives on both banks of the mekong, expanded the liberated areas and cut the communication lines leading from phnompenh to sihanoukville and other places. when u.s. imperialism and its running dogs were preparing for a new military adventure

in lower laos this year, the lao people's liberation army had already made deployments for making a sure catch, turning the hills and jungles in lower laos into a burial ground for the u.s. and puppet troops. meanwhile, the armed forces and peoples in the northern battlefields both in south viet nam and cambodia also took the opportunity to hit hard at the enemy and wiped out large numbers of his forces.

the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs are in such a vulnerable situation on the indochinese battlefield today that they are led by the nose by the people's armed forces and suffering blows in a passive position.

the second sign of the excellent situation is that the people's armed forces of the three indochinese countries have grown stronger in fighting, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and frustrated various strategies and tactics of the u.s.-puppet forces.

incomplete statistics show that in the past year, the people's armed forces of the three countries in indochina wiped out a total of nearly 600,000 u.s.-puppet troops, including more than 120,000 u.s. aggressor troops, destroyed or seized more than 6,820 enemy planes of various types, 20,900 military vehicles, 900 vessels and 2,300 cannons. since the beginning of this year, u.s. imperialism and its running dogs have suffered more disastrous defeats. just in the highway 9 area, the south vietnamese and lao armed forces and peoples closely coordinating with each other wiped out over 20,000 u.s.-puppet forces in more than one month's courageous fighting.

the people's armed forces of the three indochinese countries have grown up and developed more rapidly in the flames of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in the past year. not only in south viet nam and laos, but also in cambodia, the patriotic forces have set up powerful main forces, regional forces, militia and guerrillas and formed an invulnerable great wall of people's war. the revolutionary armed forces of the three countries not only have an undaunted revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardships nor sacrifices, but have also made leaping progress in their tactical level, fought superbly and achieved new experiences. they can not only wipe out the enemy by battalions, but also fight a series of annihilation battles within a short period of time and wipe out enemy troops by regiments and brigades. on the southern lao battlefront, the different arms of the lao people's liberation army, fighting in close coordination with one another, speedily cut up and encircled the invading troops. after fighting valiantly for 43 days and nights, they wiped out completely six brigades and regiments of the crack army of the saigon puppet forces, put over 16,000 enemy effectives out of action and completely smashed the large-scale invasion by u.s.-puppet forces, winning a world-shaking great victory.

in contrast, the u.s.-puppet forces have become weaker and weaker and suffered more and more defeats in fighting. although the nixon government has done its utmost to carry out its war "vietnamization" plot in an attempt to reduce the casualties of u.s. aggressor troops, they still have to do the fighting and die on the battlefield because the puppet forces are unable to hold their ground. as a result of the extensive development of people's guerrilla warfare, the u.s. aggressors are attacked both in the cities and their bases and can find no "oasis of security". as to the saigon puppet forces which serve as cannon fodder for u.s. aggression and for

which the nixon government has spent fabulously to have it equipped with up-to-date weapons, their casualties rose sharply in the past year and their morale dropped even lower. just in central trung bo of south viet nam, 13,000 men deserted from the saigon puppet forces in the first quarter of this year.

the development of the war shows clearly that the balance of strength on the battlefield is rapidly changing in the direction more favourable to the people of the three countries in indochina.

the third sign of the excellent situation is that the liberated zones of the three indochinese peoples have become more consolidated and expanded and merged into one, while the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs have been driven into the cities where they are isolated and besieged.

the army and people of cambodia in one short year liberated seven tenths of their land with more than four million population, linking the liberated areas in the south and the north, in the east and the west into one block. the lao army and people have liberated over two thirds of the country's territory and more than half of the country's population. last year, they not only recovered the xieng khoang-plain of jars area and wiped out many enemy posts inside the liberated zone, but also liberated attopeu and saravane, important towns in lower laos, linking the liberated zones up from the north to the south. the south vietnamese army and people waged arduous struggles against the enemy "pacification" and "mopping-up" operations, persisted in and stepped up the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and unfolded guerrilla warfare on an extensive scale. they seized control of 2,800 "strategic hamlets" with 1,800,000 population last year. since the beginning of this year, people's guerrilla warfare has been more widespread and, in the first quarter, more than 60,000 people were liberated from the enemy yoke in central truong bo alone.

now the liberated areas of the people of the three indochinese countries are vast and consolidated and are linked closely together. they have become solid bases for the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and created more favourable conditions for the people of the three countries to maintain closer contacts and coordinate in fighting.

in the cities and townlets temporarily under enemy control, the struggle of the people of various strata against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys is in an unprecedented upsurge and is giving incessant heavy blows to the u.s.-puppet clique.

the great victories achieved by the armed forces and people in the liberated areas and the upsurge of the people's struggle in enemy-occupied cities show that u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are besieged ring upon ring by the 50 million indochinese people and their days are becoming tougher and tougher.

a completely new situation has emerged in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation of the three indochinese peoples after a year of heroic, staunch and arduous fight. their great victories once again prove that the flames of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the indochinese people cannot be stamped out and that the mighty power of the 50 million indochinese people fighting in unity in defiance of brute force is invincible. the impact of their great victories has spread beyond the bounds of indochina. it has greatly

encouraged the fighting will of small nations in their resistance to aggression by big countries and effectively pushed forward the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national liberation waged by the world people, including the american people.

now, the fighting capability of the people of the three indochinese countries is stronger than ever, their militant unity is closer than ever and their confidence in victory is firmer than ever. no matter what schemes u.s. imperialism and its lackeys may resort to and no matter how desperately they struggle, they cannot block the advance of the wheel of history. "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indochinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

CHINA AND ITALY

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Reception in Honor of Italian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the italian government economic delegation with hon. mario zagari, minister of foreign trade, as its leader and armando fracassi, director of the department for trade agreements of the ministry for foreign trade, as its deputy leader.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and embassy officials attended the reception.

present were vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of the departments concerned including cheng yi-shan, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po, chu chien-pai, tang hai-kuang, yuan lu-lin, chang shih-cheng, teng kang, wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wang hsiao-yi as well as leading members of china's various national import and export corporations.

speaking at the reception, minister pai hsiang-kuo said: the people of china and italy have a traditional friendship of long standing. in recent years, the trade and cultural intercourse between the two countries has developed. the two countries established diplomatic relations on november 6, 1970. this is significant in the history of china and italy. it is not only in accord with the aspirations of the two people and the interests of the two countries, but also in keeping with the development of the international situation and therefore it has won wide approval of world public opinion.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said: the chinese government consistently upholds the establishment and development of relations with countries having different social systems on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression,

non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

He expressed the belief that the friendly visit of minister mario zagari and the other distinguished italian guests to china would certainly promote the friendship between the people of the two countries and mutual understanding and that with the concerted efforts of the two sides it would promote further development of relations and trade relations between china and italy.

the chinese minister warmly praised the italian people for their heroic struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

minister mario zagari said: we are glad to witness the real and cordial friendship the chinese people showed for the italian people.

He said: it is an event of great significance to our country that we have organized such a big and representative delegation to visit china. we expect a more effective trade intercourse and exchange of technical knowledge. we regard such intercourse and exchange as a bridge linking the two countries so far away from each other and different in political and economic structures and as a contribution to peace and mutual understanding among peoples of the world on the basis of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect.

if we say diplomatic recognition will encourage economic relations between italy and china, it follows then that the relations in other fields between the two countries will be more widely developed in its wake, minister zagari added.

minister pai hsiang-kuo had a friendly meeting with minister mario zagari and other distinguished italian guests this morning.

Italian Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visit to China of Italian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

italian ambassador to china [illegible] gave a reception here at noon today for the visit to china of the government economic delegation of the republic of italy.

hon. mario zagari, leader of the delegation and minister of foreign trade, armando fracassi, deputy leader and director of the department for trade agreements of the ministry for foreign trade, and the members of the delegation attended the reception.

present on the occasion were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of the other departments concerned cheng yi-shan, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po, chu chien-pai, tang hai-kuang,

yuan lu-lin, chang shih-cheng, teng kang, wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wang hsiao-yi, as well as leading members of china's various national import and export corporations.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

Italian Government Economic Delegation Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

hon. mario zagari, leader of the italian government economic delegation, armando fracassi, deputy leader, and the members of the delegation saw "the red detachment of women", a modern revolutionary ballet presented by the china dance drama troupe, here this evening.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and embassy officials also attended the performance.

the distinguished italian guests were accompanied by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned including peng chin-po and yuan lu-lin.

when they arrived, the distinguished italian guests were greeted by a warm applause from the audience.

after the performance, delegation leader zagari, deputy leader fracassi, ambassador trabalza and others went on stage to shake hands with the artists congratulating them on their success this evening.

some members of the delegation visited the china-korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking and some others visited tsinghua university today.

CHINA AND LAOS

Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Leaves Changsha for Kunming

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 20, 1971)

the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by onsakhan, left here for kunming by special plane this morning, accompanied by wu hsiao-ta, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, after a friendly visit to hunan.

delegation leader onsakhan and the other laotian comrades-in-arms arrived in changsha from shanghai by special plane on the morning of may 16. that evening, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in warm welcome of the laotian comrades-in-arms. the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity between the people of china and laos. yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the hunan provincial

committee of the chinese communist party, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and delegation leader onsakhan proposed toasts to the great victory of the the indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and to the evergreen great friendship between the people of china and laos.

the laotian comrades-in-arms, in the company of cheng chi-wen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command, made a special trip on may 17 to visit shaoshan -- home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

during their stay in changhsha, the laotian comrades-in-arms visited chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, the hunan institute for self-study and the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute -- places related to chairman mao's revolutionary activities in his early years. they also visited factories and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". they were accorded a warm welcome by the revolutionary people wherever they went.

on the afternoon of may 18, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee sponsored a meeting at which delegation leader onsakhan and members of the delegation thao khamdy, thao khamhom and nang soutnra gave an account of the heroic exploits of the laotian armymen and people who, under the leadership of prince souphanouvong, dealt heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. the reports were punctuated by warm applause. on behalf of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, comrade yang ta-yi presented the laotian comrades-in-arms with a banner. delegation leader onsakhan, on behalf of the laotian comrades-in-arms, presented the revolutionary committee with a flag of the laotian patriotic front.

on their arrival and departure from changsha, the laotian comrades-in-arms were given a welcome and send-off at the airport by yang ta-yi, cheng chi-wen and vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee su ming as well as more than 1,000 revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the p.l.a.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Princess Sharada and Kumar Shah and Give Banquet Welcoming Distinguished Nepalese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with princess sharada rajya laksmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal and kumar khadga bivram shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation led by him. after the meeting, a banquet was given in honour of the distinguished nepalese guests.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, and embassy officials were present.

premier chou en-lai spoke at the banquet. on behalf of the chinese government and people, he extended warm welcome to her royal highness princess sharada and kumar shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation led by him for their friendly visit to china.

premier chou en-lai said: "china and nepal are close friendly neighbours. there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. in recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have continuously developed and grown stronger, and the friendly contacts between our two peoples are daily on the increase. last year, china's special envoy vice-chairman kuo mo-jo had the honour of attending the wedding of their royal highnesses crown prince birendra and crown princess aishwarya, and our table tennis team went to nepal to participate in the celebrations of the fiftieth birthday of his majesty king mahendra. this year, the goodwill delegation of rastriya panchayat of nepal and the nepalese table tennis team came to our country for friendly visits. the table tennis delegations of our two countries cooperated very well at the 31st world table tennis championships. now her royal highness princess sharada and kumar shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation have come to visit our country. this is a friendly gesture of their majesties king mahendra and the queen as well as the government of the kingdom of nepal towards china. we express thanks for this. we believe that your visit will certainly make new contributions to the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship between our two countries."

in her speech at the banquet, princess sharada said: "it is always a very great pleasure for nepalese to visit china, and kumar shah and myself express our thanks to the government of the people's republic of china for their invitation to us."

princess sharada said: "to chairman mao tsetung, and to you mr. premier, i bring from my father, king mahendra of nepal, his message of esteem and friendship, and to the chinese people the friendship of the nepalese people."

princess sharada said that after the great cultural revolution nepal was the first foreign country to be visited by china's table tennis players. "their visit last year was particularly welcome for it was so timed that the display by the chinese

table tennis team became a part of the general festivities to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of our king. nepal saw in this gesture your friendship for nepal and the esteem in which you hold our king."

princess sharada said: "we heartily congratulate your table tennis players on their recent excellent performance in nagoya; but what impresses us most, more than their skill, was the spirit of sportsmanship evinced by all your players. as your players said in japan, 'we play to further friendship.'"

"in nepal we have embarked on a program of physical education and culture. we hope that during this visit we shall have fruitful discussions with your sports authorities. i also hope that there will be constant contact between your players and ours which will help to add some more bricks to the structure of friendship which we have built over the years," she said.

present at the banquet were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; tsao cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; shih liang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of the other departments concerned ting hsi-lin, liu shao-wen, chien cheng-ying, hsia chin-hsu, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, wang chen, wang hai-jung, hsieh ching-yi, li ching-chuan, ma jen-hui, wang an-chu and tang yen-wen; coaches of the chinese table tennis team hsu yin-sheng, chiu chung-hui and pien shou-yu; and sportsmen including chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, cheng min-chih and ni chih-chin.

Princess Sharada and Kumar Shah of Kingdom of Nepal Visit Cotton Mill and Physical Culture Institute in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal, kumar khadga bikram shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill this morning. they were accompanied by lin chia-mei and wang chen, leading members of the chinese departments concerned.

princess sharada, kumar shah and the other distinguished nepalese guests were accorded a warm welcome by the workers when they arrived at the mill. people beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and shouted "a warm welcome to the distinguished nepalese guests exclamation" and other slogans.

princess sharada and kumar shah and the other distinguished guests were given an account by a leading member of the mill revolutionary committee about production at the mill. the distinguished guests visited the mill's workshops and kindergarten.

the distinguished nepalese guests visited the peking physical culture institute this afternoon accompanied by leading members of the departments concerned including li ching-chuan and yen cheng-chang. they saw training sessions of gymnastics, traditional chinese boxing, table tennis, basketball and

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volleyball and visited the indoor track and indoor swimming pool. the distinguished nepalese guests were accorded a warm welcome by the sportsmen wherever they went.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife and other diplomatic officials of the embassy accompanied princess sharada and kumar shah on their visit today.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Color Documentary Film "Chinese Party and Government Delegation Visits DRVN" on Chinese Screen

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

a colour documentary film "chinese party and government delegation visits the democratic republic of viet nam" is on show beginning today in peking and to be shown in other parts of china.

the film records the moving scenes of the very warm and grand welcome accorded the delegation by party and government leading comrades and the people of viet nam. the head of the delegation was comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; and the deputy heads were comrade yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army. at the invitation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the delegation paid a friendly visit to d.r.v.n., china's close fraternal neighbour, bringing with it the chinese people's high respects and cordial regards to the heroic vietnamese people.

the film vividly reflects the militant unity and friendship between the two parties, two governments and people of china and viet nam "who are both comrades and brothers". it shows the rock-firm determination of the people in the vast rear area and the heroic people of viet nam and the rest of indochina to unite and fight and win victory together until the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs are thoroughly defeated. the showing of the film will further promote the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and the heroic people of viet nam and the rest of indochina.

the film is produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio of china.

Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms on Way Home from Albania After Stop-Over in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

a viet nam trade union delegation led by nguyen xuan tieu, president of the lao cai provincial trade union of the viet nam federation of trade unions, and le van, member of the delegation of the south viet nam liberation federation of trade unions, left for home by air today after a stop-over here. they arrived from albania yesterday.

they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by liu hsi-chang and ni chin-fu, members of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading members of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; and leading members and functionaries of departments concerned including hsiao huang and huang chun.

also present at the airport were: jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking; le tuan, counsellor, and tan phong, first secretary, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and huynn ann, first secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were guests of honour at a banquet given by comrades liu hsi-chang, ni chin-fu and chang shih-chung yesterday evening.

tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and huynn ann, first secretary of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking, attended the banquet.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Armed Struggle of Southeast Asian People Continues to Develop Vigorously

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

under the excellent revolutionary situation in which the four seas are rising and the five continents are rocking, the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of various southeast asian countries continues to surge forward vigorously. it is an integral part of the present world's revolutionary storms against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs; it is an important sign that "revolution is the main trend in the world today".

the situation of armed struggle is excellent

the great revolutionary teacher lenin pointed out: "the basic question of every revolution is that of state power." the bourgeois state can be superseded by the proletarian state (the dictatorship of the proletariat) "only through a violent revolution". under the leadership of the marxist-leninist parties and organizations, the revolutionary people of the southeast asian countries have integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete

practice of revolution in their own countries, firmly opposed "peaceful transition" and the "parliamentary road" advertized by the modern revisionists, and persisted in the revolutionary road of seizing political power by armed struggle and encircling the cities from the country-side, thus making the raging flames of revolutionary armed struggle in southeast asia leap higher and higher. inspired by the victories successively scored by the people of the three indochinese countries in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the people of burma, thailand, malaya, the philippines, indonesia and north kalimantan successfully persevered in and developed their armed struggle in the past year. the people of these countries have continuously smashed the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations with revolutionary armed force and increased their own strength in the course of fighting, thus pushing ahead the development of the revolutionary situation in these countries and in asia.

fighting in unity, assisting and closely coordinating with each other, the people's armed forces led by the communist party of burma and the armed forces of various national minorities in burma have in recent years smashed more than ten large-scale counter-revolutionary military "encirclement and suppression" operations, expanded their operational areas and tied down large numbers of enemy troops, bringing about a new situation in the revolutionary armed struggle in burma. in the past year, the burmese people's armed forces unfolded guerrilla warfare widely in different parts of the country, fought more than 400 battles and wiped out large numbers of enemy men. since the beginning of this year, the people's armed forces of burma have launched many attacks on the reactionary troops and police in pegu, the irrawaddy delta and other places. they blew up enemy trains and intercepted enemy trucks and ships, causing the reactionary troops and police to run hither and thither in terrible plight.

the thai people's liberation army under the leadership of the communist party of thailand has unfolded armed struggle in the vast areas of over 150 districts in more than half of the provinces of the country and set up base areas and people's power in many places. in the past year, the people's liberation army and people of thailand fought more than 600 battles with the u.s. and thai reactionary troops and police in various places throughout the country. they wiped out over 1,100 enemy men, brought down or damaged more than 50 enemy aircraft of various types and demolished over 20 enemy posts. the thai people's liberation army's ability to annihilate the enemy is improving steadily. on last april 5, the people's liberation army with the energetic support of the local people wiped out about 50 enemy men in one engagement in terng district, chiang rai province, north thailand.

fighting in north malaya, the malayan national liberation army under the leadership of the communist party of malaya has persisted in guerrilla warfare and valiantly struck at the enemy through ambusnes, mine warfare and other tactics. last year, the malayan national liberation army wiped out more than 400 enemy men and shot down or damaged four aircraft in their fight against the enemy's military "encirclement and suppression" operations. recently, the malayan national liberation army achieved new successes in fighting. in an engagement on april 13, the liberation army fighters wiped out over 40 enemy men in northern kelantan near the thailand border.

the philippine new people's army under the leadership of the philippine communist party has launched armed struggle vigorously, grown up and increased its strength rapidly. in a little over one year since its founding, the new people's army fought more than 80 battles with the reactionary troops and wiped out over 200 enemy men. from may to july last year, the new people's army smashed the "mopping-up" operations in central luzon conducted by thousands of enemy troops and police and wiped out over 50 enemy men. at present, the raging flames of armed struggle have spread from the capas area in tarlac province to other provinces in central luzon, to north and south luzon as well as rural areas.

in indonesia, the indonesian communist party is heroically persisting in armed struggle in places in the islands of java, kalimantan, sumatra, and sulawesi.

the people's revolutionary armed forces of north kalimatan have become stronger in the course of fighting in the past year. they repeatedly smashed the military "encirclement and suppression" operations launched by the malaysian and indonesian reactionaries, dealing hammer blows at the enemy. they established revolutionary bases in places in the first, second and third divisions of sarawak, extended the guerrilla areas and promoted the widespread development of the north kalimantan people's revolutionary movement.

coordinating with and supporting each other

"the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." coordinating with and supporting each other, the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of the three indochinese countries and the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of other southeast asian countries have dealt heavy blows at the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

after u.s. imperialism expanded the war of aggression in indochina and spread the flames of the war to the whole of the indochinese peninsula, the communist party of thailand issued a statement on may 22, 1970, calling on the thai people to "unite yet more closely with the cambodian, laotian and vietnamese people, and persevere in struggle", to strike jointly at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. since may last year, the patriotic thai armed forces and people have mounted frequent attacks on the reactionary troops in provinces bordering on laos and cambodia and along the mekong river and forced the u.s.-thai reactionaries to discontinue the building of several strategic highways at a great speed in northern thailand. when the u.s. imperialists embarked on a new military adventure by massing south viet nam puppet troops and thai accomplice troops for an invasion of laos this year, the patriotic thai armed forces and people valiantly launched attacks on the reactionary thai troops and police in vast areas in northern and northeastern thailand near laos and cambodia and gave powerful support to the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the armed forces and people of malaya and thailand in the border areas who have forged militant friendship in the protracted struggle against u.s.-led imperialism and the reactionaries have fought in closer coordination in the last few years against the joint "encirclement and suppression" operations waged by the reactionary malayan-thai troops and police. since the second half of 1970, the patriotic armed forces and people in provinces in southern thailand

have unfolded armed struggle vigorously and extended the guerrilla zone, thereby pinning down large numbers of the reactionary thai troops and police and effectively supporting the struggle waged by the malayan national liberation army against the enemy "encirclement and suppression" operations in the malayan-thai border areas. similarly, the new victories of the malayan national liberation army in counter-attacks have also encouraged and supported the thai people's revolutionary struggle.

in its statement issued on december 26, 1970, in commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of its re-establishment, the communist party of the philippines pointed out, "the unified struggle of the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian people against u.s. imperialism has become the center of people's war occurring all over southeast asia." the statement told the cadres and all the members of the communist party of the philippines to act as follows: "in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, they should also be able to relate the revolutionary work of their party to the worldwide struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction." the smashing of the u.s.-philippine reactionaries' large scale "mopping-up" operations between may and july, 1970, by the philippine new people's army effectively coordinated with the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

giving full play to the factor of man

the great leader chairman mao points out: "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." this great truth is vividly borne out by the successive new victories scored by the people's revolutionary armed forces of the southeast asian countries in their fight against the reactionaries in their own countries which are fully armed with up-to-date weapons. the reactionaries in the southeast asian countries which are scared out of their wits by the revolutionary armed struggle of the people there invariably sent out thousands or tens of thousands of reactionary troops and police together with aircraft, artillery and tanks to launch frenzied attacks on the people's armed forces. but modern weapons cannot save the reactionaries from their doom. armed only with such weapons as rifles and mines, the people's revolutionary armed forces in these countries by giving full play to the factor of man have defeated enemy acts of military suppression. they reduced the enemy's up-to-date weapons to heaps of scrap iron and are advancing victoriously in the fight against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations.

the thai people's liberation army annihilated large numbers of enemy troops last year. besides, they brought down or damaged over 50 enemy aircraft of various types and destroyed or damaged many tanks. from the beginning of 1971 to mid-april, the patriotic thai army and people shot down or destroyed on the ground in north thailand over 20 enemy aircraft of various types. in a battle of over 20 days running early this year, the patriotic army and people in mae saut district, tak province, put more than 120 enemy men out of action and brought down or damaged nine enemy aircraft. the malayan national liberation army last year shot down or damaged four enemy aircraft and captured a quantity of weapons. the people's armed forces hit the enemy in a skilful and mobile way often by laying mines and setting traps, and in ambushes and night fighting.

jet fighters were used in the "mopping-up" operations against zambales unleashed by the reactionary philipoine authorities last october. in one operation, three f-5 and four f-86 jet fighters were sent to bomb the zambales mountainous areas rabidly and 260 rockets were fired. during the bombing attacks, 240 men of the "national police" and army units conducted "encirclement and suppression" operations around the raided areas. in this fight against "encirclement and suppression", the valiant and resourceful new people's army decoyed the enemy into a fruitless search for them, brought down one enemy helicopter and killed or wounded eight enemy men. a fighter of the new people's liberation army said proudly: "u.s. imperialism can supply various kinds of war weapons to the reactionary puppet regime, but we are not afraid at all. we will turn the weapons into scrap iron. the more it brought in, the better."

x x x

the revolutionary people of various countries in southeast asia have deeply realized from their protracted revolutionary struggle that so long as they persist in the revolutionary path of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power through armed struggle, revolution will advance; on the contrary, revolution will suffer setback. under the leadership of marxist-leninist revolutionary parties and organizations, the revolutionary people of southeast asian countries have actively unfolded armed struggle in the past years. the people's armed forces in various countries have grown from small to big and from weak to strong, won new victories successively and brought about an excellent revolutionary situation with their guns.

revolution is developing and the people are advancing. holding aloft the red banner of armed struggle, the people of the southeast asian countries will definitely surmount all difficulties on their road of advance, defeat u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries of their own countries and seize victory in the revolution.

CHINA AND US

Article by PLA Commanders and Fighters: Law of History Is Irresistible

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1971)

following is a number of articles entitled "the law of history is irresistible", written by commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

"victory goes to those who dare to struggle"
-- by mao chang-miao first-class hero of former chinese people's volunteers and divisional commander of a chinese people's liberation army unit

in his scientific thesis that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big", chairman mao has profoundly expounded a law governing class struggle that a new emerging weak force can defeat a seemingly powerful decadent force.

the history of class struggle in human society has proved time and again that the revolutionary people, though temporarily small and weak, can defeat the big and strong enemy if only they dare to struggle and to win. holding aloft the banner of revolutionary war and displaying the dauntless spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the chinese people's volunteers and the korean people fighting together defeated u.s. imperialism and its accomplice troops which were armed to the teeth on the korean battlefield at that time let me take a battle in which i had taken part as an example. in 1951, a heroic company of a certain unit of our volunteers honoured as "dagger company no. 5" was instructed to drive deep into the enemy defence and help brother units to cut the hasty retreat of the u s.-syngman rhee bandits. our volunteers overcame all difficulties and covered over 121 li in a night after fighting 13 big and small battles on the way. we took an important enemy position in time and blocked and intercepted the enemy fleeing to the south, capturing large quantities of arms, ammunition and other military materials. finally, we thrust like a sharp dagger into the heart of the enemy, captured his divisional headquarters, and wiped out over 440 enemy men, thus creating favourable conditions for the follow-up units. this is an example of an operation in which the "powerful" enemy was vanquished by revolutionary heroism. today on the indochinese battlefield, the three indochinese peoples, by daring to struggle and to take up arms, and fighting in close coordination and unity and in support of each other, have repeatedly frustrated with inferior equipment the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys armed with the up-to-date equipment and brought about an excellent revolutionary situation, scoring great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

weak and strong, small and big, can be interchanged under given conditions. u.s. imperialism looks strong, but it represents the reactionary and decadent forces, and the wars of aggression it unleashes inevitably meet with resolute opposition from the people. therefore, it is isolated and very weak despite its ferocious appearance. on the other hand, the armed forces of the revolutionary people are not so well equipped and look weak, but their wars against aggression are just wars representing the interest of the broad masses of the people and certainly enjoy the support and assistance of the broadest masses of the people. the greatest bravery and wisdom lie in fighting for justice and for the interest of the overwhelming majority of the world people, and this is real powerfulness. if only the countries and people subjected to the control, aggression and interference by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their countries, are not cowed by the truculence of the "huge monster" -- u.s. imperialism and persist in a protracted people's war, then the temporarily weak will gradually become the strong and will eventually win final victory in dauntless and brave struggles. severely punished by people's war, the aggressors which are strong in appearance, will surely change into their opposite till final doom.

"a new world will be born in struggle"
-- by hsiang yang, member of the chinese p.l.a. armoured units in peking

"revolution is the main trend in the world today." in the past year, the situation in the revolutionary struggles in the world further developed vigorously and the people of all countries advanced in struggle.

Struggle is the objective law governing the development of internal contradictions of things. the great leader chairman mao points out: "there is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist." "between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change." this operates in nature as well as in the international class struggle. u.s. imperialism has stretched its devil's claws to various parts of the world to ruthlessly enslave, suppress and exploit the nations and people subjected to its aggression, and this has sharpened daily the contradictions between it and the oppressed nations and people. wherever there is oppression, there is opposition. the development of contradiction will surely give rise to people's struggle and revolution against u.s. imperialist aggression and bring about a leap in social reform.

Struggle is the natural procession for new things to triumph over decadent things. everything contains the contradiction between the new and old which transform themselves into their opposites under a given condition, that is to say, the new gradually grows in strength while the old decays gradually till its doom. the given condition for this transformation is "struggle". everything reactionary and decaying won't fall, if you don't struggle against it. without being tested in struggle, the revolutionary forces will not grow healthily; victory can be achieved only through struggle. through struggle, the chinese people defeated with millets plus rifles u.s. imperialism and japanese imperialism which were armed to the teeth, overthrew the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and founded socialist new china. the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples persisting in struggle have severely trounced the seemingly powerful u.s. imperialism and its henchmen and won one great victory after another in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. persisting in struggle, the palestinian and other arab people have also time and again smashed the armed attacks and military suppression campaigns unleashed by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and foiled various political intrigues dished up by the two superpowers. to defend the right over their territorial waters, the latin american countries have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the two superpowers which practise power politics. they have won continuous successes in their struggle against big power domination.

In the course of struggle there are difficulties and setbacks. the growth of all new things must go through hardship, twists and turns. at some time and in some local areas in the course of the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favourable conditions, but this is a temporary phenomenon. through the efforts of the revolutionary people, a difficult condition will yield place to a favourable one. this is because their struggle is just and represents the trend of historic development. u.s. imperialism looks like a huge monster, but if one dares to struggle against it, it will reveal its true features as a paper tiger. it is faced with many difficulties that are unsurmountable. its inevitable failure is determined by its reactionary nature as expressed in oppression and exploitation at home and aggression and expansion abroad.

Be always combat-ready
-- by wang chan-shan, combat hero and regimental commander of a p.l.a. unit

in his solemn statement issued on may 20 last year, our great leader chairman mao points out: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared." this brilliant thesis of chairman mao exposes the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism and its followers and their scheme to launch a large-scale war of aggression; it points to the world people the necessity to maintain high vigilance and be combat-ready at all times.

the great revolutionary teacher lenin pointed out imperialism means war, "... imperialist wars are absolutely inevitable under such an economic system, as long as private property in the means of production exists." since the emergence of classes in human history, war has not ceased for a single day. war has been unleashed more frequently and on a bigger scale since imperialism came into existence in the world. there have been two world wars so far. as plunder and expansion form part of the nature of imperialism, it is bent on unleashing wars of barbarous aggression. the historical experience of the two world wars, the development of the major contradictions in the world today and the arms expansion and war preparations by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries convince us of the importance of keeping high vigilance against the war manoeuvres of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism has now emerged throughout the world. the situation is getting better and better. but under the excellent situation in which "revolution is the main trend in the world today," u.s. imperialism will never take its defeat lying down or give up its ambitions for aggression throughout the world. it will certainly put up a death-bed struggle and frantically carry out arms expansion and war preparations in a vain attempt to oppose revolution by unleashing or intensifying wars of aggression. in carrying out arms expansion, the nixon government is even more frantic than its predecessors. it continues to strengthen the so-called "strategic nuclear force" and at the same time modernizes the equipment of the navy and air force. it has stationed over one million troops and set up over 2,000 military bases and installations abroad. the military expending of u.s. imperialism, which increased most sharply in recent years, totalled more than 1,100,000 million u.s. dollars in the 20-odd postwar years. u.s. imperialism attempts to use west german revanchism in europe and japanese militarism in asia as its hatchetmen; and it is also stepping up its collusion and contention with social-imperialism to divide the world. as the saying goes, "a halo round the moon indicates wind and a damp plinth indicates rain", there are all indications that the danger of a new world war still exists.

in the article "the plot against the revolution", stalin pointed out: "'democratic' deception reinforced by coercion; coercion concealed by 'democratic' deception -- such is the alpha and omega of the dictatorship of the imperialist bourgeoisie." this is precisely the case with u.s. imperialism. while carrying out arms expansion and war preparations, it prates about such hackneyed tunes as "to seek peace", in a vain attempt to deceive the people and cover up its policies of aggression and war. and wherever it finds the opportunity, it reveals its savage and cruel features and plunges the people into bloodbath.

in the excellent revolutionary situation of the world, the revolutionary people must keep their heads cool, be always mentally prepared against war and make necessary preparations to check and oppose the aggressive war of u.s. imperialism and its followers. victory surely belongs to the people of the world who dare to fight exclamation

China's 492nd Serious Warning Against US Military Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of yunghsing island and tung island of the nsisha islands in kwangtung province between 13:06 hours and 13:26 hours on may 20.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to this military provocation by the u.s. military plane, to issue the 492nd serious warning.

American Professors Leave Peking for Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

professor arthur w. galston, plant physiologist, and professor ethan r. signer, microbiologist, of the united states, left here by air today for a visit to southern china on their way home, after concluding their visit here.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned and scientific workers including chin li-sheng, li chuan-chung, li cheng-li, hsu chung-ching, hsi chen-huan and chu yung-hsing.

during their stay in peking, the american scientists visited peking university, the peking no. 3 school for the deaf and mute, the peking west city district semi-conductor equipment plant, the no. 3 hospital of the peking medical college and the peking no. 3 cotton mill. they also visited a number of chinese institutes for scientific research and had friendly meetings with chinese scientists. before their departure, they were honoured at a farewell banquet given by the chinese academy of sciences.

UK

American People Who Are Fighting Valiantly Will Win

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

the american people's torrential tide of revolution against the policies of aggression and war of the reactionary u.s. government is surging forward vigorously in the heartland of u.s. imperialism. it constitutes a powerful support for the indochinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and a huge contribution to world revolution. it shows that the american people who are fighting valiantly are an important vigorous force against u.s. imperialism.

flames of revolutionary mass movement raging ever more fiercely

in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970, the great leader chairman mao points out: "while massacring the people in other countries, u.s. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the united states." from may of last year when students at more than 700 universities and colleges throughout the united states went on strike in protest against the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and slaughtering of student demonstrators to april and may of this year when the american people demonstrated in washington for 18 days in succession demanding the immediate withdrawal of all u.s. troops from indochina, the flames of the revolutionary mass movement have raged ever more fiercely in the united states and increasing numbers of american people have plunged into the great struggle against the war of aggression. the american people who were called the "silent majority" by nixon have thundered at him: "we don't want your war exclamation"

the american working class which has a tradition of revolutionary struggle declared in the struggle: we workers can bring the war to an end exclamation on april 24 this year, workers of all trades and unemployed workers from various parts of the united states took part in the demonstrations in washington and san francisco which involved a total of one million people. during the demonstration in washington, teamsters in blue jackets led the procession. the working class, the main force of american revolution, has plunged into the struggle against the war of aggression. this is bound to exercise a far-reaching influence on the american people's revolutionary struggle.

the afro-americans, the mexican-americans, the puerto ricans and the american indians, who suffer most bitterly from the oppression and exploitation by the u.s. ruling class, have actively joined the ranks opposing the war of aggression. in early april this year, demonstrations of about 10,000 afro-americans each broke out in new york, chicago, detroit and cleveland demanding the immediate withdrawal of all u.s. troops from indochina. following the demonstration of more than 20,000 mexican-americans in los angeles on august 29, last year against the aggressive war, tens of thousands of mexican-americans demonstrated in san francisco on april 24, this year. during the demonstration in washington, asian-americans, afro-americans, puerto ricans, and mexican-americans formed "third world contingents" representing asia, africa and latin america. among them were arabs residing in the united states. their streamer "viet nam palestine solidarity" attracted people's attention. it symbolized the unity of the asian, african and latin american people with the american people in a determined fight against the policies of aggression and war of u.s. imperialism.

an important sign of the steady development of the american people's mass movement against the war of aggression is women's participation in the struggle. according to the "gallup poll", 78 per cent of the american women are opposed to the aggressive war in indochina. to mark the international working women's day this year, rallies were held by women in many u.s. cities to express their opposition to the aggressive war. on may 10, women demonstrated in front

of the pentagon. in kensington, pennsylvania, women demonstrators held the placard "kensington (pa.) women and vietnam women are sisters" and shouted in unison: "end the war now exclamation"

more and more people of other sections in the united states have also risen against this aggressive war. among them were adults, the aged, and middle and primary school students. an 11-year-old schoolboy said at a rally in san francisco that he was not willing to be forced into a war one day. "are we too young to question the war?" he asked. "no", the demonstrators replied loudly.

27 religious bodies representing tens of millions of religious believers issued a statement on april 27 urging an end to the war in indochina. many teachers, scientists, doctors, lawyers and government employees also demanded the immediate withdrawal of all u.s. troops from indochina. even the u.s. monopoly capitalist paper "washington post" said on april 24 "you could not find a single one, in this random sampling, who was for the war or against the demonstrators." it added that more than a third of the demonstrators were taking part in a protest action against the aggressive war for the first time.

nixon government's counter-revolutionary dual tactics repeatedly frustrated

in face of the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggle of the american people, the nixon government has been vigorously playing with the "troops withdrawal" fraud and at the same time stepping up the fascist repression of the american people. but this counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the nixon government has been repeatedly frustrated by the forceful counter-action of the american people.

to deceive and mislead the american people, nixon dished up his "new initiative" on the indochinese question last october and his "troops withdrawal" plans last month. but these swindles met immediate blows from the american people.

a mexican-american youth declared pointedly: "we want out of vietnam -- not tomorrow, but yesterday exclamation" in protest against nixon's "new initiative", thousands upon thousands of people demonstrated in more than 30 u.s. cities on last october 31. from april 19 to may 6 this year, american people held demonstrations in washington for 18 consecutive days to demand the immediate withdrawal of all u.s. troops from indochina by the nixon government.

rebellion has been frequent among the rank and file of the u.s. armed forces, the tool for u.s. imperialist aggression. in underground newspapers or television programmes, many soldiers indignantly accused the u.s. government of cheating and exposed the heinous massacres of vietnamese people by the u.s. troops. quite a number of servicemen refused to execute combat orders. they killed or wounded ruthless officers or took part in demonstrations against the u.s. war of aggression. in washington, several thousand ex-servicemen who were once forced to fight in the war of aggression in viet nam, demonstrated in the streets for five consecutive days beginning april 19. "it's the first time in this country's history that the men who fought a war have come to washington to demand its halt while the war is still going on," noted one of the demonstrators. they tossed away "medals" awarded them by the u.s. ruling circles, pointing out that they were just a "symbol of dishonor, shame and

innumanity". on april 24, nearly 10,000 men in active service turned out for a colossal demonstration in san francisco.

as the hoax of the nixon administration went bankrupt, its fascist repression worked to no avail. on may 3, hardly a year after the bloody killing of student demonstrators from the kent state university and the jackson state college, the reactionary authorities in washington arrested more than 7,000 from some 30,000 demonstrators, the biggest figure ever arrested in a day in the city. but the demonstrating masses showed no fear at all and they carried on with the struggle as planned. to honour the memory of the six killed students of the two universities, hundreds of thousands of students in many parts of the united states went on strike on may 5. rallies, demonstrations and other commemorative activities were organized and pledges were made that they would march ahead along the path crimson with the martyrs' blood in the fight against the war of aggression in indochina.

the american people have also opposed nixon's counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence. in the past year, the afro-americans and people of other minority nationalities have continued their struggle by force against violent repression. many offices of the "reserve officers training corps", whose job it was to compel students to undergo fascist military training, were attacked. some military research offices, police stations, courts and government organs were bombed. on march 1, 1971, the u.s. congress was bombed. u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon was greeted with stones, bottles and snow balls in san jose, des moines and other places.

struggle against aggressive war merging with struggle for freedom and emancipation

while actively engaged in the struggle against the war of aggression, the american people have also waged a large-scale struggle against racial discrimination, brutal exploitation and fascist suppression by the monopoly capitalist class. under the common slogan of "against war, poverty and repression", the broad masses of workers, afro-americans, students and women have waged a "spring offensive" against the nixon administration this year, merging the struggle against the war of aggression with the struggle for freedom and emancipation. afro-american demonstrators shouted: "fight is here, bring all our brothers home exclamation"

the struggle of the afro-americans and other minority nationalities against violent repression is developing in depth. over 600 cases of struggle against violent repression were reported last year, doubling those of 1967. there were many moving stories in the heroic struggle. for instance, in cairo, illinois, which has a population of over 6,000, the afro-americans have persisted in their struggle against violent repression since the first half of 1969. "nearly everyone in cairo is armed," it was reported. the u.s. ruling circles changed the mayor of the city twice and the police commissioner five times to intensify suppression. however, the flames of the afro-american struggle against violent repression are raging more furiously. actions supporting the afro-american struggle in cairo have spread to the whole country. mexican-americans in los angeles held mammoth demonstrations against persecution on august 29, 1970, and on january 9 and 31, 1971. they set up barricades and smashed or set fire to police cars in a heroic fight with the police.

the struggle of the american working class against brutal exploitation by monopoly capital is surging forward. last year, american workers staged 5,600 strikes, causing monopoly capital a loss of 62,000,000 working days, or 3.2 times that of 1960. the two nationwide railway workers' strikes last december and this may and the strike of 370,000 workers of the general motor corporation lasting more than two months last autumn dealt heavy blows at monopoly capital and aggravated the financial and economic crises of u.s. imperialism. and the steady worsening of the u.s. economy has led to the further sharpening of the class contradictions in the united states. hence the mounting workers movement in the country.

the great teacher lenin pointed out: "the american people have a revolutionary tradition." at present, the revolutionary struggle of the american people is developing swiftly and violently with an irresistible force; the broad masses of people have expressed their determination to struggle: "if the government don't stop the war, the people will stop the government exclamation" under the joint blows of the american people, the indochinese people and the people of the world, the nixon government has landed itself in an unprecedented predicament.

our great leader chairman mao has said: "i am convinced that the american people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the united states will inevitably be defeated." the heroic american people, fight on exclamation final victory certainly belongs to you exclamation

13,000 US Railway Signalmen's Strike Deals Heavy Blow at US Monopoly Capital

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

13,000 u.s. railway signalmen, who started strike from early morning on may 17 against brutal exploitation by the monopoly capital, persevered in their strike till midnight of may 18, thus dealing a heavy blow to the nixon administration and u.s. monopoly capital, according to reports from washington.

with a view to shifting the deteriorating financial-economic crisis onto the people, the u.s. monopoly ruling clique intensively oppresses and exploits the american workers, making the workers' life all the more miserable. this inevitably arouses the workers' dissatisfaction and opposition. the nation-wide strike by 13,000 u.s. railway signalmen with the support of 500,000 railway workers is a powerful counter-blow to u.s. monopoly capital's frenzied attacks on the workers.

the railway signalmen's strike has paralyzed the railway system in the united states. it was reported that production in steel, chemicals, mining and auto-manufacturing industries dropped by a big margin on may 18 as a result of the stoppage of transportation. some enterprises were even forced to close. the united states steel corporation, one of the american steel monopolies, has to cut down production. 21 plants of general motors, the largest monopoly enterprise in the united states, were either on four-hour days or on indefinite layoffs. most of chrysler plants were operating below capacity while the ford motor company was forced to cut down production in at least

a dozen plants. in west virginia, u.s. coal mining centre, 12 coal mines closed including six owned by the consolidation coal company, one of the largest u.s. coal monopolies. two major cereal processing plants also announced stoppage. a large amount of materials was piling up at railway sidings and failed to be sent out. consequently, the highway traffic in the united states was also in an utter confusion. u.s. news agency reports repeatedly cried out in alarm: "effects (of the strike) were massive". it was reported that u.s. monopoly capital has lost millions of dollars as a result of the signalmen's strike.

in face of the paralyzed railway transport in the country, the nixon administration was in a flutter. u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon hastily sent a message to the u.s. congress from key biscayne, florida, asking it to pass "emergency legislation" to force the workers to return to their work. after intensive behind-the-scene activities, a bill was cooked up by the u.s. congress on may 18 to suppress the workers' strike and became "law" with the hurried signing by nixon. it forced the signalmen to stop their strike and wait for "arbitration", and arbitrarily extended the "period of negotiation" to october 1. but under the strong pressure of the workers, the nixon administration had to promise the workers some wage increase.

although the nixon administration has put down the signalmen's strike for the time being, the fact that the american railway workers have launched two nationwide strikes since the end of last year despite the ban imposed by the u.s. monopoly ruling clique shows that the struggle of the american working class against the brutal exploitation by the monopoly capital can in no way be tied up by reactionary laws of the nixon administration.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, May 19, 1971)

chin ti-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, gave a film reception here yesterday for representatives of african nationalist organizations in zambia. the chinese colour documentary film "hail the 21st anniversary of the great people's republic of china" and the feature film "mine warfare" were shown at the reception to the warm welcome of more than 100 guests from eight african nationalist organizations.

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* NATIONAL *
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ANTI-"PRODUCTIVITY-IS-EVERYTHING"

Class Struggle Is Direct Motive Power Behind Historical Development

- Exposing the reactionary essence of "productivity-is-everything" doctrine advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i

by

Ch'i Cheng-wen (企政文)
of General Logistics Department

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1971)

The "communique" of the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee pointed out: "(It is necessary to continue to) develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth and eradicate the remnant poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line." To thoroughly criticize and repudiate the doctrine of "productivity-is-everything" trumpeted by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, expose its reactionary essence, and eradicate its remnant poison is of great, profound and far-reaching significance to the increasing of our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, strengthening of the initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the pushing forward of the in-depth development of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

"Productivity-Is-Everything" Is Stumbling Block To Proletarian Revolution

The great victory of our October Revolution has ushered in a new era of proletarian world revolution. Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese working

class and broad masses of working people, long oppressed by the three big mountains, launched a violent attack on the dark, reactionary rule of the old society.

But arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, on the other hand, energetically trumpeted forth the doctrine of "productivity is everything," denied that class struggle was the motive power behind social development, advocated "national salvation through industry" under the pretext that the productivity level was low in China, and opposed the rising of the proletariat in revolution.

Must the proletariat not rise to make revolution if the level of productivity is low?

Marxism holds that social changes are absolutely not a natural result of the development of productivity, that class struggle alone is the "direct motive power" of historical development ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 19, p. 189), and that "productivity develops exactly because of the law of this class confrontation." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 4, p. 104) Thus the high or low level of productivity is absolutely not a decisive factor as to whether the proletariat can seize political power or not. Whether the proletariat of a country can rise to make revolution or not is determined by whether objectively a revolutionary situation exists in that country and subjectively there is a revolutionary party armed with Marxism-Leninism. The class contradictions and national contradictions in the old China were extraordinarily acute, and the Chinese Communist Party was born in 1921. The rising of the proletariat to make revolution was not only possible, but inevitable.

Under the excuse that the level of productivity was low, arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his like advocated "national salvation through industry." But that was merely a fig-leaf with which they tried to cover their ugly face of opposition to the proletarian revolution. The semi-colonial, semi-feudal old China could absolutely not get rid of the dark, reactionary rule by developing "industry," building factories, and raising its productivity. The only outlet for the old China at that time was the rising of the proletariat to make revolution, overthrow the three big mountains of oppression, and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by so doing was it possible to push forward the development of productivity.

By advocating "national salvation through industry," Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him one-sidedly exaggerated the role played by productivity in social development while completely negating the fact that class struggle was the motive power behind historical development. They obliterated the important, decisive action produced under certain conditions by the superstructure on the economic base and by production relations on productivity. They also obliterated the decisive action produced by the proletariat, when it rose consciously to make revolution under the guidance of revolutionary theory, on the development of productivity and promotion of social development.

In accordance with such a preposterous view of arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, the Chinese people would never be able to rise and make revolution under the condition of the extremely low level of productivity that obtained in the old China, and those who had already risen to make revolution must lay down their arms and surrender themselves to the reactionaries. Arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his like did just that at the crucial moment of the First Revolutionary Civil War by ignominiously betraying the armed force of the workers' pickets of Wuhan area. It was quite clear that they only paid lip service to "national salvation through industry." In reality they wanted the Chinese people to remain forever under the reactionary rule and the savage exploitation of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, and never to touch one single hair of the reactionary, decadent, backward political and economic system of the old China.

But how could the several stumbling blocks of arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his like stop the torrent of the Chinese revolution? Our revolution swept away the stumbling blocks in the way of progress, and advanced with the force of a tornado. By that time, however, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him changed their tactics. They advocated "parliamentary struggle" and opposed armed seizure of political power, as if socialism could be achieved through "peaceful evolution" as soon as productivity was developed.

That was entirely a lie. Revolution by violence is the universal principle of proletarian revolution. If the proletariat and the oppressed people wanted to win victory in revolution, they must seize political power with guns by fully rousing the masses and under the leadership of the proletarian Party. The history of struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie of the last hundred years gives precedents of building of socialism only through armed revolution, but shows no possibility whatever of "peaceful evolution" through "parliamentary struggle." As a result of the despotic dictatorship of the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek, there was not even the shadow of a parliament of bourgeois pseudo-democracy in the semi-colonial, semi-feudal society of the old China. How could there be any "parliamentary struggle"? The only outlet for the proletariat if it wanted emancipation and realization of socialism was revolution. "Brute force is the midwife of every old society that is pregnant with a new society." ("Capital," Vol. 1, p. 828) Only by "smashing" and "demolishing" with brute force the whole superstructure built by the bourgeoisie for the purpose of maintaining the old production relations, and "substituting a new organ for it" ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol. 3, p. 264), would it be possible to change thoroughly the capitalist production relations, establish a socialist system, and promote the extensive development of productivity.

At every crucial moment of the development of the new democratic revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao waged an irreconcilable struggle against political swindlers and opportunists like Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, and Liu Shao-ch'i. Chairman Mao roundly condemned their Rightist capitulationism that opposed the proletarian revolution and armed seizure of

political power, pointing out, "The seizure of power by force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution." ("Problems of War and Strategy") "We have learned that without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and that it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph." ("Introducing The Communist")

Under the correct leadership of Chairman Mao, the people of our country consistently and firmly followed the road of "armed seizure of power." After the most prolonged, most violent, most arduous, and most complex people's revolutionary war in the history of proletarian revolution of the world, and like the autumnal wind sweeping the fallen leaves, they thoroughly buried the dynasty of the Chiang family, brought about a people's democratic dictatorship in China, and won a great victory of the new democratic revolution.

"Productivity-Is-Everything" Is a Stumbling Block That Hampers the Proletarian Revolution

After the inauguration of the People's Republic of China, our working class and the broad masses of working people urgently demanded to change the "poor and blank" backward aspect of the motherland and to carry out socialist transformation as soon as possible, so as to push forward the development of social productivity. Contrary to the wishes of our working class and working people, and under the pretext that the level of productivity was low in China, renegade Liu Shao-ch'i declared preposterously that "the adoption of serious socialist measures in China is a thing of the quite distant future." He put forward the slogan, "Consolidate the new democratic order," opposed socialist transformation, and advocated following the capitalist road.

Following the inauguration of the new China, should she stop at the phase of new democratic revolution, or should she go on without stopping to socialist revolution? This is in effect the basic question of whether China was to have a bourgeois dictatorship or a proletarian dictatorship.

Lenin pointed out with emphasis: "We are for continuous revolution. We will never give up half way." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol. 9, p. 221)

The great leader Chairman Mao has further developed this theory, pointing out that the Chinese revolution included two distinct and yet interconnected historical stages, the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, and that between these two stages "there must not be interposed a phase of bourgeois dictatorship." ("On New Democracy") The inauguration of the People's Republic of China "marked the basic conclusion of the stage of new democratic revolution and the beginning of the stage of socialist revolution."

Chairman Mao promptly laid down a general line for the transitional period for the gradual realization of socialist industrialization in China and gradual socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and

capitalist industry and commerce by the State. Illuminated by the light of this general line, our working class and working people enthusiastically responded to Chairman Mao's call, "Build China into a great socialist country" ("Report at 2nd Plenary Session of the CCP 7th Central Committee"), and resolved to go on to socialist revolution without stopping and push forward the development of socialist construction.

At that time Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and the like, putting a new disguise on the "productivity is everything" theory, produced it in public under the name of "composite economic base" theory. Hoisting the flag of Marxism but distorting the Marxist principle that the superstructure must serve the economic base, they declared loudly that the socialist superstructure must serve without any discrimination the "whole economic base" that included the capitalist economy and must also serve the bourgeoisie. They advocated the "balanced development" of socialist economy and capitalist economy, in an attempt to whitewash their black program, "Cooperation between five kinds of economy, consolidation of the new democratic order."

Between our socialist economy and other economic elements in the period of transition in our country, there existed no relationship whatever of "balanced development" "without discrimination." The relationship that existed then was one between the leader and the led, restriction and counter-restriction, transformation and being transformed. Between these there was acute, complex and violent struggle between the two classes and two roads. Had the socialist economy failed to win victory in this struggle, capitalist economy would have eroded the socialist economy and the small farmer economy would also have "regularly, daily and hourly, and spontaneously produced capitalists and bourgeois in large numbers." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol. 31, p. 6)

Holding the banner of low level of productivity and low degree of mechanization, Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like him trumpeted in urban areas a policy of welcoming exploitation by capitalists and opposing the restriction, utilization, and transformation of capitalist economy. In the rural areas, they opposed the socialist transformation of agriculture, extensively axed agricultural cooperatives, promoted "the four freedoms," and advocated developing the rich-peasant-type economy of "three horses, one plow, and one cart."

This showed clearly that they only pretended to advocate "balanced development" but in reality favored unrestricted development of capitalist economy, that "without discrimination" was a sham, and that what they wanted was to let capitalist economy swallow up the socialist economy. Their reactionary, preposterous view completely obliterated the fundamental antagonism and struggle between the socialist economy and the capitalist economy and negated the class nature of the superstructure. They tried to bring about total class cooperation and class capitulation in all domains from the economic base to the superstructure, and through the total change of the economic base lead the nation onto the evil road of capitalism.

The great leader Chairman Mao sternly criticized this reactionary, preposterous view, pointing out that its reactionary essence was development of capitalism. Under Chairman Mao's correct leadership and relying on the great power of the proletarian dictatorship, we gave full play to the leadership role of the socialist economy, won a great victory in the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce, effectively pushed forward the development of productivity, gradually built a powerful socialist economy, and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. These iron-clad facts have administered a resounding box in the ear of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him and thoroughly shattered the shameless lie of the so-called "composite economic base" theory.

"Only socialism can save China." ("On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") If we had not carried out socialist transformation of the national economy and desisted from building a socialist economy and setting up a dictatorship of the proletariat, there would not have been any development of social productivity, and even if productivity was developed, our country would have become a country under bourgeois dictatorship. That would have been a big retrogressive step of history, something which our people would never have sanctioned.

"Theory of Productivity-Is-Everything" Is Smokescreen for Restoration of Capitalism

After the basic completion of socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production in our country in 1956, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out on the basis of the positive and negative experiences of the international dictatorship of the proletariat that the socialist society would be a very lengthy historical phase, and that in this phase, "class struggle would not have concluded," but would be "prolonged, zigzagging, and sometimes even very violent." ("On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") He also pointed out that the principal contradiction within the country was "the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and that between the socialist road and the capitalist road."

To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent a capitalist restroation, the proletariat must, apart from carrying out socialist revolution on the economic front, carry out socialist revolution on the political, ideological, cultural fronts and exercise total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the various cultural domains.

Consistently opposing this brilliant thought of Chairman Mao, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him have deliberately obliterated class struggle, exaggerated, with ulterior motives, the contradiction between man and nature, and put forward the preposterous view that the principal contradiction in our country was "the contradiction between an advanced socialist system and backward social productivity."

But class struggle is an objective existence which cannot be obliterated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. So long as there exist in the country classes, class struggle, and the danger of a capitalist restoration, the contradiction between production relations and productivity will inevitably manifest itself as struggle between the classes.

The attack on the Party by the bourgeois Right wing in 1957, the anti-Party schemes and activities of P'eng Te-huai and the like in 1959, the evil wind of restoration of capitalism raised by the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists in 1962, the attack on the proletarian command headquarters by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang before and in the great proletarian cultural revolution...all these fully demonstrated that far from having come to an end, the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in our country was unusually acute and violent. Therefore, we cannot simply develop productivity, but must relentlessly grasp class struggle and actuate mechanization with revolutionization.

Ignoring the reality of class struggle in our country and pretending to be concerned about the development of productivity, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him urged "the development of productivity at the highest possible speed." Did they really want to develop productivity? No. What they did was merely a smokescreen with which they hoped to deceive the masses of the people. A large host of facts shows that for a long time such political swindlers have consistently done ignominious deeds to sabotage the development of productivity in our country.

Guided by the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward, and the people's commune in 1958, our people, in high spirits and fighting morale, whipped up a high tide of socialist revolution and socialist construction, and developed to a very high degree social productivity. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang of renegades at first vehemently opposed the three red banners and tried to prevent the rise of a new high tide of socialist construction. Later, they appeared in an ultra-"Left" guise and extensively raised the wind of exaggeration in an attempt to sabotage the development of productivity. During the three years of temporary economic difficulties, they again executed a complete about-face. This time they turned to the extreme Right, demanding loudly, "Adequate retreat must be made in industry as well as in agriculture, so as to include allocation of output quotas down to the household level and individual farming!" An adverse current of capitalist restoration was worked up in an attempt to bring about disintegration of our socialist economy and restore capitalism.

History has ruthlessly unveiled the counter-revolutionary ugly face of Liu Shao-ch'i and his like. By putting forward the preposterous view that the principal contradiction in our country was "a contradiction between an advanced socialist system and backward social productivity," they aimed to hoodwink the people, paralyze the people's will to fight, and make the people lose their vigilance, so the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, and Rightists might all come out at once to break the socialist economic base and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him said with ulterior motive, "What is putting politics in command? It means carrying out tasks successfully." "Production will promote revolution." "When technology is developed and everything else is developed too, isn't that the greatest politics?" That completely placed the relationship between politics and economy, and those between revolution and production, upside down. With the help of this preposterous view, they put a mantle of "theory" on the revisionist line which they pushed and which emphasized only matter and wanted to have machines and mechanization and material incentives, so as to oppose putting politics in command, oppose bringing Mao Tse-tung's thought to the fore, and oppose the grasping of revolution to stimulate production.

In putting politics in command, should we work for man's ideological revolutionization, or should we "carry out tasks successfully"? That is a question involving a major issue. In building socialism, we have to carry out material as well as spiritual construction, and moreover we must lead material construction with spiritual construction. That is to say, we have to put the education of man with Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first place before all other work. Having done this, we have everything; without doing this, we shall lose everything.

Lenin told us: "If a class does not correctly deal with problems on the political plane, it will not be able to maintain its rule, and consequently will not be able to solve its production tasks." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol. 32, p. 72)

The great leader Chairman Mao consistently teaches us: Politics is the supreme commander and the soul, and "Political work is the life blood of all economic work."

Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, on the other hand, freely peddled the black stuff that bringing politics to the fore must be implemented in production. In accordance with the preposterous view that "production may promote revolution," they negated the commanding role of politics and relegated it to a position dependent on that of production. With the preposterous view that putting politics in command meant "carrying out tasks successfully," they opposed man's ideological revolutionization and attempted to lead people onto the evil capitalist road where they might bury themselves in production. By means of the preposterous view, "When technology is developed and everything else is developed too, isn't that the greatest politics?", they distorted the essence of the bringing of politics to the fore, esmasculated the soul of the grasping of revolution to stimulate production, and tried to realize their sinister scheme to hamper and sabotage the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to kill the revolution before it reached its end.

Very obviously, if we had carried on according to this revisionist line, developed exclusively the so-called "productivity," aimed solely at "carrying out tasks successfully," and concerned ourselves only with mechanization to

the complete neglect of revolutionization, class struggle, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, then in a not very long time our economic base would have been wrecked, the state of proletarian dictatorship would have changed its political color, and history would have gone back to the old road of a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. What a dangerous situation that would have been!

The great leader Chairman Mao, with his far-sighted vision, was the earliest person to have detected the danger of the sinister scheme of renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his like to restore capitalism. He made a timely warning in 1962 against the cropping up of revisionism and issued the great call, "Never forget class struggle," to the whole Party and the people of the whole country, thus tolling the knell for Liu Shao-ch'i and the small handful of power-holders who took the capitalist road. Immediately following that, he personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, thoroughly smashing the bourgeois command headquarters headed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which they pushed, dealing a heavy blow to the criminal scheme of the domestic and foreign class enemies to subvert our proletarian dictatorship, and so opening limitless prospects for the development of our social productivity.

"Productivity-Is-Everything" Theory Is Piece of Utterly Revisionist Junk

The theory that "productivity-is-everything" trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him is not anything new. It is nothing but a piece of junk which they have picked up from the garbage heap of their revisionist forerunners.

At the close of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, world capitalism already developed to the stage of imperialism and the proletarian revolution was already on the agenda. At the time, to meet the needs of imperialism, traitors to the proletariat and old revisionists Bernstein, Kautsky and others of the notorious Second International concocted a reactionary "theory that productivity is everything" in a sinister scheme to strangle the proletarian revolution from within the workers movement.

In 1889 Bernstein first proposed that, following the development of social productivity, capitalism could grow up peacefully into "socialism," and that the capitalist system "should not be destroyed, but should be further promoted in its development."

In 1909 Kautsky went further to develop this reactionary preposterous view, declaring nakedly: "Only in a place where the capitalist mode of production is highly developed can there be the possibility of changing the system of capitalist ownership of means of production into an economy of public ownership with the help of state power." Thus he vigorously opposed socialist revolution by the proletariat.

Lenin waged an effective struggle repeatedly against this reactionary theory that "productivity is everything." He pointed out even before the October Revolution that socialist revolution might win victory first in such a weak spot of the capitalist world as Russia, and not necessarily in a capitalist country with the highest level of development of productivity. The great victory of the October Revolution fully bore out Lenin's astute conclusion.

Having inherited the theory that "productivity-is-everything" from Bernstein and Kautsky, renegades Trotsky, Bukharin and the like vigorously attacked Lenin's theory that socialism could win victory first in one country as well as the October Revolution. In 1922, Trotsky still asserted preposterously, "We have not yet reached, or even come near, the phase of building a socialist society... Socialism is possible only on the basis of development of productivity and prosperity. Bukharin later advocated "First mechanization, then collectivization" to oppose the agricultural collectivization movement led by Stalin in the Soviet Union.

Theoretically and in revolutionary practice, Lenin thoroughly criticized the reactionary theory that "productivity-is-everything." The great victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin utterly smashed such a revisionist fallacy.

Wholly inheriting the stock-in-trade of the gang of renegades of Bernstein, Kautsky, Trotsky and Bukharin, Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like him, following Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming, rabidly opposed Marxism-Leninism and opposed and interfered with the proletarian revolutionary line along which Chairman Mao had been leading the Chinese revolution in its victorious advance.

With the great courage and brilliant vision of a proletarian revolutionist, Chairman Mao led the whole Party and the people of the whole country in waging an irreconcileable struggle against domestic and foreign revisionist reactionary trends of thought at various historical stages and crucial moments of the Chinese revolution. Moreover, with the great practice of the Chinese revolution and the great practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he sent to the judgment court of history renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxist political swindlers like him, together with the theory that "productivity-is-everything" and other counter-revolutionary fallacies which they advocated, and tossed them into the garbage dump of history.

The revolution is marching forward, and struggle is going on in depth. We must continue to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth, assiduously read Marxist-Leninist books, assiduously study Chairman Mao's works, strive to remold our world outlook, thoroughly eradicate the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, increase our consciousness of the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and win still greater victories of socialist revolution and socialist construction!

* * *

OPEN RECTIFICATION

Modestly Listen to the Views of the Masses, Continue To Heighten the Awareness in Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 15, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching, "Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental to the reforming of state organs," the CCP Ch'ingchen hsien committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, by means of "stepping out" and "inviting in" in their open-door rectification, have fully mobilized the masses, carried out a penetrating education in ideology and political line for members of the leading body, continued to heighten initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line among members of the leading body and provided impetus for revolution and production in the whole hsien to advance in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In their open-door rectification, the CCP Ch'ingchen hsien committee and hsien revolutionary committee have mobilized the broad masses of people and basic level cadres in the hsien to criticize as well as to help the leading bodies, with constant reference to the fundamental question of whether or not Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is to be used in directing work, and whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to be implemented. Apart from inviting leading members of various ch'ü and communes to solicit widely the views of the masses, they have also led responsible members of various departments of the committees and hsien offices to the countryside carrying with them the revolutionary precious book and their beddings and going on foot, and by means of practical action in combating self and repudiating revisionism, mobilized the masses to take part in the open-door rectification of the leading bodies. They have visited all the six ch'ü of the hsien, making reports on their own combat-self and criticize-revisionism activities to the poor and lower-middle peasants and basic level cadres, and listening to the criticism and receiving help from them.

In going deeply into the basic level and holding open-door rectification, they have maintained eating together, living together, laboring together and studying together with the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as launching remembering hardship and counting blessings activities together.

Upon going deep into the basic level, Chao Chan-ling, secretary of the hsien Party committee and chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, and Ch'en Yüan-wu, deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and 1st vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, as well as other leading members have all taken the initiative in exposing self and combating self at mass meetings and discussion forums, examined their own awareness in continuing the revolution and shortcomings in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and earnestly welcomed the criticism and views of the masses.

Upon returning to the hsien offices, they also invited responsible members of communes and ch'ü as well as personnel from various quarters to the hsien, bringing with them the views of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and basic level cadres and offered them to the leading bodies. By means of this kind of repeated solicitation of views and acceptance of criticism, members of the leading bodies are able to receive a profound education in ideology and the political line.

In the open-door rectification, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and basic level cadres, with solemn, earnest and highly responsible revolutionary spirit, enthusiastically offered their views and criticism, and helped members of the leading bodies with the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Some of the poor and lower-middle peasants and basic level cadres, when giving their views, pointed out: "Under the excellent situation of the series of victories scored in revolution and production throughout the hsien, a mood of arrogance and complacency has appeared among some of the leading members of the hsien. They have failed to notice the new trend of the class struggle under the new situation. Because of that, there are signs of slackening in what used to be the firm grasping of class struggle."

The members of the leading body of the hsien listened humbly to the views of the masses. Together with the masses, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching, "We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the Chinese people heart and soul." With the Tachai brigade as an example, they looked for gaps between themselves and the advanced units in a big way, and with the hsien leading body as the center, launched within the hsien a self-education movement to oppose arrogance and complacency and promote modesty and prudence. On the basis of opposing arrogance and complacency, and in compliance with Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching, "Never forget the class struggle," they exposed and showed in a big way the new trend in class struggle, developed a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and actively grasped the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement.

Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and by mobilizing the masses in a deep going way, Kankou, Panglo and Mach'ang communes have dug out a small handful of deeply concealed class enemies. The principal leading members of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have also personally gone deep into Kankou commune to conduct investigation, made a timely summing up of the experience of this commune in mobilizing the masses and developing the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement for popularization throughout the hsien, so that the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement may continue to advance in strength along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the hsien.

Last September, Ch'ingchen hsien revolutionary committee convened an on-the-spot conference on autumn harvesting, autumn plowing and autumn sowing. In the open-door rectification, the masses said that this conference was concerned only with production schedules while neglecting the bringing

of proletarian politics to the fore and that it reflected that members of the hsien leading body had not criticized the counter-revolutionary pernicious influence of "production first" deeply and completely enough. Bearing this problem in mind, Ch'en Yüan-wu, who presided over this conference, studied together with the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as basic level cadres the basic line of our Party throughout the historical period of socialism as laid down by Chairman Mao, and deeply realized that the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore was determined by the objective law of the class struggle in the historical period of socialism, and that whether or not the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore was carried out was a question involving whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was to be implemented." Ch'en Yüan-wu was able to realize that the conference was exactly what the masses said it was in their criticism. It revealed that the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "production first" had still not been eliminated, and showed that the Party's basic line had not taken root firmly in his mind.

The teachings of Chairman Mao and the criticism of the masses have opened up the mind of Ch'en Yüan-wu. After that, when implementing concrete work line and policy, he invariably first makes a study of the Party's basic line, and with unflagging effort strives to succeed in grasping revolution, stimulating production and bringing proletarian politics to the fore without changing course.

Before spring plowing, the hsien revolutionary committee held an on-the-spot preparatory work conference at Hsintien commune. When Ch'en Yüan-wu officiated at this conference, he firmly grasped, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work," the prevailing question of the struggle between the two lines, summed up and popularized the experience of Laoyingshan brigade of Hsintien commune and Ch'ünsheng brigade of Yach'ih commune in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings. By developing educational activities, actively grasping class struggle, resolutely implementing the various policies of the Party for the countryside, and carrying out preparatory work for plowing well, he turned the work conference into an education conference on the political line.

The basic level cadres and the masses said, "The discussion this time is on the line and what is implemented is the policy. The mind has become clear and the orientation for preparatory work for plowing has become more definite." After the conference, an active, vigorous, as well as practical and down-to-earth upsurge in spring plowing and production very quickly appeared throughout the hsien.

* * *

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Hold Fact-Finding Meetings Well

by

Hsü Ming (徐明) of Shihch'iao commune, Ch'engnan ch'ü, Wenling hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 15, 1971)

Not long ago, in order to solve the problem of cultivating healthy seedlings of early paddy, the leading comrades of our ch'ü came to Huach'iao, Hsiahuang, Shangwu and Huanghu brigades of our commune to carry out a series of research work right by the fields. Later, bearing in mind the problems they had just discovered, they called a few of the comrades to sit by the fields or in the huts of the production teams to hold fact-finding meetings and carried out consultations and research together.

At such fact-finding meetings, since the problems under discussion and study came from practice, they were settled in a practical and down-to-earth manner. There was no formality governing such fact-finding meetings, some were animated and lively while others were brief and concise. Some took several hours and some required only a "short break on the spot."

By means of such investigation and study, many of the ideological problems that existed among the cadres and commune members were effectively resolved. At the same time, the experience of seedling cultivation of Huach'iao brigade was also summed up and popularized throughout the ch'ü to provide an impetus for spring plowing and production. This kind of fact-finding meeting merits our approval. Why is that so? Below I will discuss our viewpoint.

We approve of this kind of fact-finding meeting because it enables the leadership cadres to carry out person-to-person leadership, in which way they are able to be on guard against the style of subjectivism that is separated from reality and alienated from the masses. At fact-finding meetings, people, things and living ideas could be observed in a living and concrete manner. What are the characteristic features of the current movement, what are the cadres and masses thinking of, how can the various general and specific policies of the Party be implemented? Such are tangible materials obtainable from these fact-finding meetings. These materials bear a record of the revolutionary practice of the broad masses of people and are extremely valuable, for they could not be obtained from reports, from impressions or from eating pre-cooked rice. With such first-hand information, the leadership will be able to have a clear picture of the situation, his resolution to do things will be greater and problems will be solved in time.

We approve of this kind of fact-finding meetings because this method can also give play to the socialist activism of the masses. A fact-finding meeting is actually a "meeting of Chuko Liangs." The holding of

a fact-finding meeting is not an opportunity for leadership cadres to submit lengthy reports or to pour out an endless deluge of words, but for the leadership cadres on encountering problems to "go among the masses to make actual investigation," and to consult with the "Chuko Liangs" in the countryside. There the masses will be able to see that the cadres are not always dashing about, stopping as briefly as "dragonflies dancing on the water," or behaving like "imperial envoys" who the moment they alight "from their official carriage" point here and there showing off their "superior knowledge," but are cadres who stand side by side with them, somebody they can look at and talk to, they will treat the cadres as their "confidants," will tell all they know and hold nothing back, and tell the cadres willingly what they really feel. In that way the cadres will have many "ears" and know conditions clearly.

With such a number of "Chuko Liangs" for advisers, there will be more means of doing things. With such a number of "mirrors" shortcomings and mistakes can be discovered in time and also quickly corrected so that the cadres can continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At the same time, cadres will be able to discover new things germinating among the masses, and give them effective support as well as active cultivation. In that way, the wisdom and talents of the masses can be developed to the full, the advanced experience of the masses can be popularized in time and various tasks can be carried out better and better still.

We approve of this kind of fact-finding meetings for they will also enable the leadership cadres to assimulate wisdom and strength from the masses, heighten consciousness of the struggle in line, and stimulate ideological revolutionization. In order to hold such fact-finding meetings well, leadership cadres must go deeply into the frontline, and persevere in studying, criticizing and repudiating, laboring and consulting together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Leadership cadres can do that only by tearing themselves away from the circle of routinism, by setting their sight on the lower levels, by going deeply into reality and among the masses, by casting aside pompous airs and by being willing pupils to the masses. If officious airs are very great, they will not be able to go deeply among the people, will not be able to see the fine ideas, methods and experience of the masses, and even if they should see them, they would still not recognize them. Although physically they may be among the masses, but ideologically they will be unable to become one with them, still less comprehend the actual situation, and because of that will naturally fail to grasp the living ideas of the masses, sum up fine experience and conduct fact-finding meetings well.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Holding fact-finding meetings is the simplest, most practical and most reliable method." The method of holding fact-finding meetings as formulated by Chairman Mao is the scientific method for knowing the world and changing the world, and the weapon used by the materialist theory or reflection against idealistic transcendentalism. The holding of fact-finding meetings have been applicable in the past, are applicable at present and will be applicable for the future. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i trumpeted his so-called men "are in

possession of perfect ideas" which "comes from the development of the human brain" but not from social practice, and his so-called "method of fact-finding meetings is no longer applicable, "it is old fashion," and masses will not "tell the truth" at fact-finding meetings, etc., are nothing but utter nonsense!

At present in the upsurge of the criticism revisionism, rectifications, as well as production and construction, we the masses warmly welcome the coming of leadership cadres into our midst. We will hold fact-finding meetings well and criticize and repudiate revisionism with practical actions.

* * *

Combine Book Reading with Investigation and Study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 15, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "(With the Marxist-Leninist attitude) a person applies the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism to the systematic and thorough investigation and study of the environment," the Party committee of a certain unit of the aviation corps of the North China Sea Fleet of the Navy closely combines book reading with investigation and study and has produced good results by reading Marxist-Leninist books as well as the works of Chairman Mao, bearing in mind the problems encountered in their investigations.

At the beginning of last year, the Party committee dispatched a committee member to direct work in a repair plant. At that time, the upper level had just assigned a very difficult task to this repair plant, and some of the comrades showed fear. This member of the Party committee immediately went deep into reality to carry out investigation and study. In the investigation, he discovered some of the comrades showed fear mainly because they saw only the difficult aspect without seeing the aspect that man could triumph over difficulties. He studied together with the comrades of the repair plant Chairman Mao's "The Bankruptcy of the Idealist Conception of History." Chairman Mao says, "Of all things in the world, people are the most precious. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." Chairman Mao's teaching on giving prominence to the human factor increased the understanding of everybody, and full of confidence, they threw themselves into battle.

However, not long afterward, a standstill appeared in the work process. What was the cause? This Party committee member again carried out investigation and study, and discovered that some of the comrades upon encountering a bit of technical problem had their enthusiasm for production dampened.

In the light of this situation, he again organized everybody to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching on giving prominence to the human factor, organized the comrades of the whole plant to fiercely criticize the reactionary "slavish compradore philosophy," "the doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace" and "technology first" trumpeted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and raised the level of awareness of everybody to the struggle between the two lines to bring about a vigorous new atmosphere in the plant, which led to technical innovation activities being universally developed.

By means of this study, investigation and research, members of this Party committee have realized that in order to give play to the human factor to the full, they must actively grasp line education and energetically apply themselves in heightening the consciousness of the masses of the struggle between the two lines.

From the understanding of members of this Party committee, the Party committee of the unit realized that the process of investigation and study was a process of closely linking up theory with reality, and that by

bearing in mind problems encountered in investigation and study and carrying out reading and returning to the practice of investigation and study once more for deeper understanding, by digesting as they investigate and study, and by combining reading and practice closely together, they would continue to heighten their own level of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought."

The Party committee of this unit in combining reading with investigation and study has laid emphasis in grasping the three following links.

First, to carry out conscientious reading bearing in mind the problems encountered in investigation.

A member of the Party committee went to a selected point of a torpedo squadron to settle down, and discovered that some of the cadres invariably regarded themselves as teachers, would not lay aside their superior air, and therefore could not get along amicably with the fighters. Thereupon he helped the Party branch of the torpedo squadron to hold a study class, studied with everyone Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must integrate with the masses," exposed the symptoms of separation from the people, uprooted the cause of separation from the people and discussed the danger of separation from the people in a big way, which enabled everybody to realize that close integration of cadres with the masses was a fine work style of our Party and our Army and an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by constantly and in all matters placing themselves in the role of pupils could leadership cadres modestly learn from the people, integrate closely with them and promote ideological revolutionization.

After understanding was heightened, members of the Party branch of the torpedo squadron changed their work style. Going deeply among the companies and squads, they earnestly listened to the views of the masses and drew up measures for closely integrating with the people which greatly pleased the fighters.

Second, unifying the process of investigation and analysis with reading.

On one occasion the Party branch sent a member to the mechanic squad of a general service company to sum up experience. The mechanic squad has been rated a 4-good squad for many consecutive years. This member of the Party committee, after arriving at the mechanic squad, carried out investigation, summed up some material reflecting the living deeds of the mechanic squad in making 4-good.

When he read the materials back to everybody, the fighters said, "The materials have not truly reflected the ideological feature of the mechanic squad." This member of the Party committee thought, "I have already carried out investigation and study, how can I still fail to reflect the ideological feature of the mechanic squad?"

Therefore, in association with the living deeds of the mechanic squad, he studied carefully with emphasis on Chairman Mao's relevant thesis on continuing the revolution. Going over again the study notes since the investigation, he made a review of the whole process of investigation. After conscientious study and repeated investigation, he deeply realized that the living deeds of the mechanic squad clearly explained the high degree of awareness of continuing the revolution of the squad, that the reason that he failed in the investigation to see and grasp the most essential thing of this advanced squad and only summed up some superficial phenomena was because he had not used Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to carry out analysis on the large amount of moving materials gathered during the investigation, and proceeding from the outside to the inside, to think them over carefully. Later this member of the Party committee made another summing up of the experience of the mechanic squad, and won good comments from everybody.

Third, by learning and applying in repeated investigation and study.

Under the condition of arduous struggle, by relying on the guidance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and by struggling against nature and the elements, the target range company of this unit has obtained twin harvests ideologically and materially and for three consecutive years was rated a 4-good company.

Last year, the Party committee of the unit sent a member of the Party committee to investigate and sum up the experience of the target range company. At the beginning, the committee member thought that taking the road indicated by the "May 7 Directive" would mean building up the enterprise by arduous struggle. Therefore he summed up the experience of the target range company by using the "May 7 Directive" as an indicator and attaining "4-good" through arduous struggle. Later, this member of the Party committee again went to a selected point in the target range company to settle down. After taking part in many revolutionary great criticism and repudiation meetings organized by the range, he was deeply educated. He studied over the brilliant "May 7 Directive" and realized that "in order to implement the 'May 7 Directive,' not only must there be the revolutionary spirit of building up the enterprise through arduous struggle, but Mao Tse-tung's thought must be placed in command, 'the criticism and repudiation of the bourgeoisie' must be continued and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines among the cadres and fighters must be heightened." He made a summing up of the experience, "revolutionary great criticism and repudiation must be constantly carried out, and line awareness must be heightened," for popularization in the unit.

The investigation and study this time has enabled his ideological understanding, on the basis of his previous visit to the selected point, to advance a step forward. Later, he visited the target range company for investigation once more and again summed up the experience of "the radiance emitted by the 'May 7 Directive,' and the fostering of new people with Mao

Tse-tung's thought." It enabled him to obtain a flying leap in the understanding of the "May 7 Directive."

Because of the maintenance of conscientious reading in investigation and study by the members of the Party committee of this unit, the comprehension of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought has continued to deepen, and that has given an impetus to the revolutionization and militarized building of the unit.

* * *

TWO-LINE STRUGGLE

Relentlessly Criticize Reactionary Theory of Productivity and Humanism of Landlords and Bourgeoisie

- Party committee and revolutionary committee of Tientsin Bicycle Factory lead workers and cadres to conduct revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and persistently

Broad masses of workers and cadres receive profound education on ideology and political lines, further raise consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and promote penetrating development of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 16, 1971)

(NCNA Tientsin, May 15) The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Without destruction there will be no construction. Destruction is criticism and repudiation. Destruction calls for reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction in the lead, and therein will be construction." The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Tientsin Bicycle Factory, complying with this great teaching of Chairman Mao, led the workers and cadres of the factory to unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and persistently, and relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. This enabled the broad masses of workers and cadres to receive profound education on ideology and political lines, further raising the consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and promoting the penetrating development of the mass movement of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Tientsin Bicycle Factory has for a long time persevered in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and acquired experience. It is an advanced unit in Tientsin municipality. The workers and cadres of this factory, raising high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, closely coordinate the practice of the three revolutionary struggles. Over the past few years, they have repeatedly and penetratingly criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his reactionary bourgeois world outlook, dealing heavy blows to political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Comrades of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of this factory said: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was developed amid the long-term struggle against the "Leftist" and rightist opportunism of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, and Liu Shao-ch'i. In order to correctly understand and consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is necessary to make living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought amid struggle, and to penetratingly unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. 'Without destruction there will not be construction.' This is a great truth pointed out by Chairman Mao."

In the course of conducting education on ideology and political lines, this factory constantly encountered the problem of how to correctly handle the relationship between politics and business, and between revolution and production. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres of giving prominence to proletarian politics has been raised. But under conditions of heavy production tasks, and their urgency, some comrades often solely grasped production to the neglect of putting politics in command.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory held that the question of turning the relationship between politics and business upside-down was in substance a reflection of the remnant pernicious influence of the "theory of productivity" disseminated by political swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and that without thoroughly making criticism and repudiation, it would be impossible to consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory organized everyone to study conscientiously Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought concerning productivity and production relations and theories concerning the economic base and the superstructure. They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teachings: "Politics is the commander and the soul," "political work is the life-blood of all economic work," and spent several months' time in concentrating on carrying out penetrating criticism and repudiation of fallacies disseminated by the Liu Shao-ch'i's gang to oppose the giving of prominence to proletarian politics.

Simultaneous with the extensive unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the factory, they also penetratingly made investigations and summed up experience of the positive and negative sides in unfolding technical innovation by the Repair Workshop to assist everyone to make clear the right and wrong lines with living facts.

In 1966, the Repair Workshop of this factory received a new technical innovation task to convert the backward production method of cycle-wheels into an automatic serial production line. At that time, a few people made designs behind closed doors and spent over one year's time in making drawings before starting engineering operations. It took them another year to complete the serial production line. This method not only wasted the time but also incurred high costs, affecting the development of production.

Subsequently, this workshop was again assigned the task of turning bycicle handle-bars production into a serial production line. Recalling their previous experience and lesson, the workers relentlessly criticized the revisionist trash of "production takes first place," "business operation takes command" and "experts run factories," insisted on putting revolution in command of production and vigorously conducted a mass movement. The broad workers linked up the soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with scientific attitude, with everybody trying to make suggestions and devise methods, and finally spent only three months in completing the automatic production of bicycle handle-bars.

Everybody realized that the sharp contrast between the two methods and between the two results was in substance a reflection of the struggle between

the two lines. Without commanding production with politics, they would have certainly plunged into the quagmire of the reactionary "theory of productivity." By making investigation and research, summing up experience, and penetratingly unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, it was possible for the broad cadres and masses to further strengthen the consciousness of thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's great guiding principle, "Grasp revolution, promote production, promote work, and promote war preparations."

The workers said: "The mere grasping of production line without grasping the 'key link' and 'lines' will cause you to leave the 'line.' The relentless grasping of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the relentless criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black line will set the automatic serial production line in motion."

Following the penetrating development of the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign, a small handful of class enemies waged a death-bed struggle, clandestinely carried out activities, and spread such wrong ideas as "brotherly friendliness" and "one extra friend means one extra outlet, and one extra enemy means one extra stumbling-block," in an attempt to prevent the revolutionary masses from exposing their criminal acts. The factory leadership squad held that the ideas of "class harmony" and supra-class "friendliness" advocated by class enemies were exactly a reprint of the trash of humanism of the landlords and the bourgeoisie peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i. Failure to arouse the masses to expose these reactionary ideas and to make severe criticism would make it impossible to carry out revolution to the end, and would provide shelter for the enemies.

Realizing this was a severe struggle, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the factory led the broad cadres and masses to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching: "In a class society there is only humanity with class characteristic, and there is no supra-class humanity," and "In this world, there is no love and no hatred without cause." They used the small handful of class enemies in the factory as living targets, and unfolded a resounding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's humanism of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. Various workshops and sections all held criticism and repudiation meetings, as well as small-scale massive criticism activities with great fanfare. Soon afterward, the whole factory published a large number of militant articles of criticism and repudiation entitled "There is no harmony for class struggle and line struggle," "We want class standpoint but not 'brotherly friendliness'" and "Friendliness or no friendliness is all a matter of classes."

Hitting the nail on the head, the broad worker masses pointed out that humanism of the landlords and the bourgeoisie advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i was out-and-out counter-revolutionary revisionist trash designed to oppose the great leader Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist theory concerning class struggle and class analysis, and to oppose proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. Many old workers cited their miserable history in the old society to expose and refute the falsehood and reactionary characteristic

of humanism of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, pointing out with indignation: "The Liu Shao-ch'i gang made attempt to use the trash of so-called humanism to hoodwink us, and to let us 'combine two into one' with the class enemy. This is utterly a pipe-dream. We must resolutely wage a struggle against the small handful of class enemies and to resolutely carry out proletarian dictatorship."

This revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation propelled the penetrating development of the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign in the whole factory. A small handful of class enemies who had been hiding in a deep hide-out were dragged out, and the cadres and worker masses of the factory received a profound education on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

A cadre of a certain workshop, who was under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, assumed an attitude of "talk less, work more, and be friendly with all people" in handling people-to-people relations. He made detours when he encountered contradictions, made "meager effort" when he could not get away from the contradictions, and assumed an attitude of harmony and compromise toward erroneous ideas and erroneous tendencies. During the current activities of the factory to criticize and repudiate humanism, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works, took the initiative to plunge himself into the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, combined the criticism against revisionism with the struggle against self-interest, and raised class consciousness and consciousness of struggle between lines. Subsequently, he joined other cadres in going to the masses, relentlessly grasped class struggle, firmly adhered to Party principles in dealing with erroneous ideas which defied Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and dared to wage struggle, thereby promoting revolution and production and enabling the workshop to take on a new aspect.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Tientsin Bicycle Factory realized during the course of practice that the penetrating and persevering unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was a fundamental strategic task to carry out total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, and was also an indispensable and important weapon for fulfilling various central tasks. Therefore, they have all along placed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in an important position of leadership work, conscientiously summed up experience, grasped good exemplary models, and ceaselessly led the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to advance. They were of the opinion that only by so doing would they be able to use Mao Tse-tung's thought ceaselessly to educate people, remold people, and persistently maintain correct political orientation.

Members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee usually made squatting-on-the-spot persistently in workshops and sections, making investigations and studies and grasping exemplary models. During the conducting of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, they paid attention to selecting "targets" and clearly drew a demarcation line between

contradictions of different characters, so as to fully promote the role of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, deal blows on the enemy, and remold the enemy, enabling the cadres and the masses to receive profound education on class struggle and line struggle, and enabling the situation of production and revolution of the factory to become better and better.

At present, various workshops and sections of this factory are holding special classes of mass criticism and repudiation. Classrooms for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and battle fields for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation are found everywhere from various departments to various workshops, and the cadres and worker masses are actively engaged in battle in criticizing and repudiating revisionism, and in criticizing and repudiating the bourgeois ideology. The factory has set up 161 workers' teams for studying philosophy, and has reported the emergence of a number of advanced workshops and sections as well as activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Last year, the factory carried out 230 items of important technical innovations, and the output of bicycles was doubled as compared with 1965. Since the beginning of this year, it has overfulfilled production targets each month, and has reduced costs and raw material consumption to the lowest levels in history.

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LOCAL CCP CONGRESS

Third Inner Mongolian Regional Congress of Communist Party of China Held, Third Inner Mongolian Regional Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 22, 1971)

the third inner mongolian autonomous regional congress of the communist party of china was held in huhehot from may 13 to 18 with the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

six hundred and eighty delegates attended the congress. in line with chairman mao's great teaching on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the party's ninth national congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, summed up the region's experience in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line during the great proletarian cultural revolution, discussed and decided on the future fighting tasks and elected the third inner mongolian autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china.

the inner mongolian autonomous region is the first national autonomous region set up in china under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party. imbued with deep proletarian feelings for chairman mao, the delegates reviewed the fighting course the people of all nationalities in the region had lived through in following chairman mao closely in making revolution. under chairman mao's wise leadership, the people of all nationalities in the region together with the people in other parts of the country waged a protracted, heroic armed struggle, defeated japanese imperialism and smashed the reactionary rule of the kuomintang bandit gang and the local feudal lords. a never-setting red sun rose over the vast grasslands and the people of all nationalities in the region were freed from abject slavery. under the leadership of chairman mao, the people of all nationalities in the region, closely united over the past 20 years and more, have won important victories in the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao, thus turning the once poor and backward inner mongolian grasslands into an important construction base of our great socialist motherland. at every key moment during the great proletarian cultural revolution chairman mao has issued wise and timely instructions guiding the people of the whole region to fight in unity. with the powerful support of the people's liberation army, they have smashed the plot of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the region for the restoration of capitalism, overcome the interference from the "left" and the right and won great victories.

recalling the past and looking at the present, the delegates were deeply moved. they said: without the radiant sun it would be impossible to disperse the dark clouds over the grasslands; without chairman mao's revolutionary line, we would not have the happiness of today. chairman mao is the great liberator of us people of all nationalities. with deep

feelings the delegates repeatedly cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation" and "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

on behalf of the party leading group of the region, comrade yu tai-chung delivered to the congress a work report entitled "hold high the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and march forward courageously along the line of unity for victory set by the party's ninth national congress".

he said: in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, mao tsetung thought has been further integrated with the revolutionary practice of the masses of the people, thus bringing an entirely new look to the political, ideological, cultural, economic and other fronts in the region. the situation in the revolution and construction is becoming better and better, especially since the beginning of the 70's. the mass movement to study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way is in full swing, and revolutionary mass criticism is deepening. great achievements have been made in purifying the class ranks, in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, and in fulfilling the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation; they have further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. through party consolidation and party building, party organizations at all levels have become purer, stronger and more militant. never before have the people of all nationalities been so inspired, so militant and so enthusiastic as today. in 1970, compared with 1966, the region recorded a 35.1 per cent increase in industrial output value, a 16.3 per cent increase in grain output, and a considerable increase in livestock breeding. markets are brisk and prices stable throughout the region. a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere has prevailed and production has been expanding everywhere, from the prosperous villages at the bend of the yellow river and the vast grasslands to all the rising industrial centres.

speaking on future tasks, comrade yu tai-chung emphatically pointed out: we should follow chairman mao's teachings "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and "carry out education in ideology and political line", carry forward the mass movement for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way. party members and cadres at all levels, particularly the leading cadres, throughout the region should read works by marx and lenin seriously and study chairman mao's works persistently, and deepen criticism of idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle that were peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they should, in theory and practice, have a really good grasp of marxism, distinguish between materialism and idealism and between the correct line and the wrong line, raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism, strive to remould their world outlook, carry forward the style of integrating theory with practice which chairman mao has consistently advocated, redouble their efforts to make investigation and study, and implement and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line still more consciously. we must make serious efforts to fulfil the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation well, continue to take firm hold of the work of purifying the class ranks and the movement to strike

at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, speculation and extravagance and waste, strengthen party building, and strengthen the over-all planning and unified leadership by the party over economic work. under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and the general line he formulated of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", we must do a still better job in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in inner mongolia and fulfil in an all-round way the fighting tasks set forth by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

comrade yu tai-chung said: under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao and through protracted revolutionary struggle, a solid revolutionary unity has been forged among the people of all nationalities, between the army and the government and between the army and the people in inner mongolia. we must make further efforts to strengthen this unity, accelerate inner mongolia's construction and make still greater contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

comrade yu tai-chung pointed out: inner mongolia on the northern frontier of our country is an outpost of national defence. in line with chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", all armymen and civilians in the region must maintain high revolutionary vigilance, look at, check up on and do everything in the light of preparedness against war, foster the concept of being prepared at all times and make still better preparations against wars of aggression ideologically, materially and organizationally so as to safeguard our great socialist motherland.

the delegates unanimously approved comrade yu tai-chung's work report after animated discussions. thirtynine delegates spoke at the congress. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and through repeated discussions and democratic consultation, the congress elected 77 members and 15 alternate members to form the third inner mongolian autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china. the committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the new regional party committee elected 13 standing committee members, and elected comrade yu tai-chung first secretary, and comrades wu tao, hsu hsin, teng tsun-lun and chao tzu-yang secretaries, of the regional party committee; this has been approved by the central committee of the communist party of china.

the first plenary session of the new regional party committee made a decision to further strengthen study. all members of the regional party committee expressed their firm determination to remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness and lead the party members and revolutionary people of all nationalities in the region in advancing valiantly along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

MAO'S DAY 20 STATEMENT

Jen-min Jih-pao Carries Articles to Mark First Anniversary of Publicaton of Chairman Mao's May 20 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1971)

hailing the first anniversary of the publication of the solemn may 20 statement of the great leader chairman mao, the "people's daily" devoted the whole third page today to five articles by workers, peasants and soldiers under the banner headline: "strengthen militant unity with the world people in a joint struggle to defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys".

the article entitled "the historical trend of people's revolution is irresistible" by the crew of the chinese ocean-going freighter "datong" said, "in the past year, we the crew members have sailed to many countries in asia, africa and europe. the tide of revolutionary struggle of various countries has enabled us to understand more deeply chairman mao's solemn statement." "we have seen that the mighty revolutionary torrent of the world people is rising tempestuously and irresistibly like the turbulent waves of the sea as a result of the daily increasing acuteness of the fundamental contradictions in the world and the steady rise in the political consciousness of the peoples." "all this has made us feel deeply that it has become an irresistible historical trend that countries demand independence, nations demand liberation and the peoples desire revolution," the article added.

the article "huge monster and paper tiger" by worker wu pei-sheng, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the chiangshan cement factory in chekiang province, pointed out that in the past year, the struggle of the people of various countries against u.s. imperialism, the so-called "first-class power" in the world, has beaten it black and blue. just as chairman mao has pointed out, "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." the article said: "huge monster refers to the appearance of u.s. imperialism and paper tiger refers to its nature. dialectical materialists hold that in judging a matter, it is imperative to see its essence through its appearance." in appearance, u.s. imperialism is terrifying, it has tremendous economic and military forces and rides roughshod everywhere. however, the powerfulness of u.s. imperialism is only a superficial and temporary phenomenon. it is the people who are really powerful.

the article said: "the great teacher lenin had said: 'political reaction all along the line is a characteristic feature of imperialism.' u.s. imperialism represents the most reactionary, decadent forces today. isolated from the people in its own country and the people of the world, u.s. imperialism makes itself the enemy of all oppressed people and nations the world over." "the people are the makers of world history. to be isolated from the people means to have no strength; opposition to the people means digging one's own grave." "the reactionary essence of u.s. imperialism determines its nature as a paper tiger, and a huge monster is nothing but an empty colossus," the article added.

the article pointed out the importance for the revolutionary people to correctly understand that imperialism has the dual

nature of being a real tiger and a paper tiger at the same time. it said, "to approach problems with the method of one dividing into two -- to despise the enemy strategically and dare to struggle on the one hand, and to take him seriously tactically and be good at waging struggles on the other hand -- will expedite the transformation of a real tiger into a paper tiger." the article finally called on the people of the world to unite, clench their iron fists and resolutely smash u.s. imperialism, the paper tiger.

in an article entitled "resolve to act as the powerful backing of the three indochinese peoples", the friendship people's commune in pinhsiang city, kwangsi province, with mountains and rivers linking with those of the democratic republic of viet nam, warmly hailed the excellent situation of world revolution and ardently acclaimed the great victories won by the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the article said that the victories of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian people "have enormously encouraged the world people's revolutionary struggles; and their heroic mettle of defying brute force, fearing no sacrifice, and being resolved to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs, has set an excellent example for us to learn from." the article expressed the determination of the commune members to keep chairman mao's teachings firmly in mind and act as the powerful backing of the three indochinese peoples. the commune members regard the support for the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as their sacred internationalist duty, the article said.

an article entitled "be prepared at all times against war of aggression" by the highly meritorious 2nd company of the chinese p.l.a. peking units stressed, "it is necessary to realize that the situation in the world revolution is excellent and, at the same time, to realize that the aggressive nature of imperialism will never change. at present, the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys are still putting up a desperate struggle in order to extricate themselves from their doom." it said: we must always keep in mind chairman mao's teaching "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared." together with the people of the world, we must heighten our vigilance and get prepared at all times to smash the war adventures of the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

in an article entitled "unite together and fight together with the people of the world", the shaoshan brigade in the shaoshan area of hunan province stated ardently that in the past year, an increasing number of friends from various countries visited shaoshan, home village of chairman mao. "these foreign friends have brought with them the profound friendship of the people of the world for the chinese people. they brought the happy tidings of their victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs as well as the valuable experience of the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles. their visits are a powerful encouragement to us and provide a good opportunity for us to learn from them." the article said: we must constantly heighten our proletarian internationalist consciousness and, under the guidance of the solemn may 20 statement of chairman mao, we will forever unite together, fight together and win victory together with the people of the world in the common struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs exclamation

"MAY 7 DIRECTIVE" EXHIBITION

Highlights of Chinese People's Liberation Army's Exhibition on Chairman Mao's May 7 Directive

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

the current chinese people's liberation army exhibition "long live the brilliant may 7 directive" is held here to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the great leader chairman mao's may 7 directive. about ten thousand exhibits in more than 20 sections vividly show how p.l.a. units have won great victories in implementing the directive over the past five years and how the commanders and fighters continue to advance vigorously and run the p.l.a., great school of mao tsetung thought, still better.

on may 7, 1966, chairman mao declared in a letter to his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao that "the people's liberation army should be a great school".

in implementing the directive since, p.l.a. units have put "study politics" and "criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie" in first place. in line with chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", commanders and fighters have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticized and repudiated revisionism and bourgeois ideology and constantly raised their consciousness in implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line in the three great revolutionary struggles of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

many photos show how the commanders and fighters have conscientiously studied works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works in barracks, on the march, in airports and on warships.

exhibits in the halls show how the p.l.a. commanders and fighters fight against the elements to transform nature. running throughout the p.l.a.'s militant history over the decades is chairman mao's great concept that the p.l.a. is a fighting force as well as a working force and a production force. guided by this, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters have achieved great successes in agriculture or industry while they serve as a fighting force. they have both transformed nature and tempered themselves and revolutionized their thinking in the course of this.

the display shows a small island outpost of the yellow sea. the island is only 0.25 square kilometres in size. it was deserted with stone-strewn slopes five years ago. when chairman mao's may 7 directive spread to the island, the cadres and fighters cut through the hills to open fields. they made tools themselves and dug earth from between rocks. in this way they opened over 300 plots of land with the biggest only one-300th of a hectare and the smallest capable of holding only a few growing vegetables. the fighters overcame one difficulty after another, especially in triumphing over the disastrous effect of sea storms on young vegetable plants and got their first good vegetable harvest.

on display in the hall devoted to the p.l.a. general logistics department are samples of vegetables including chinese cabbage

and turnips weighing several kilogrammes each and pumpkins each weighing more than a dozen kilogrammes. a big model made of sand shows the chinghai-tibetan highway -- the world's highest above sea level -- winding across many snow-capped mountains. the high, cold mountains have a rarefied atmosphere and bourgeois authorities arbitrarily asserted that these places were barren. but, under the guidance of the may 7 directive, the transport cadres and fighters between chinghai and tibet opened vegetable fields 4,000 metres above sea level and gathered their first harvest.

a picture in the railway corps section shows a huge gantry crane loading big-span pre-stressed girders onto railway wagons. this is an important result achieved by the commanders and fighters of a railway corps unit after surmounting many difficulties. making pre-stressed girders calls for a stand made of dozens of tons of high quality steel. but they lacked the steel. they did away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds and boldly used a wooden stationary stand. this saved great quantities of steel for the state in addition to producing the girders.

the implementation of chairman mao's may 7 directive has carried forward the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition of unity between army and people and unity between army and government and helped consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. the exhibition vividly reflects the enthusiastic response of the p.l.a. units to chairman mao's great call for the army to do mass work. the p.l.a. men doing propaganda among the masses, organizing and arming them in varied ways mirrors the close relations between armymen and civilians like those of fish and water.

some of the exhibits show how the soldiers of the chiakang frontier outpost in western tibet settled down there and led the emancipated serfs in taking the socialist road.

the outpost is situated at the foot of the kangtiszu mountains, inhabited by dozens of tibetan families. the great proletarian cultural revolution stimulated their initiative in taking the socialist road. helping set up a people's commune, the outpost party branch sent a mao tsetung thought propaganda team to the masses. the team and the local tibetans studied chairman mao's teachings on classes and class struggle and ruthlessly criticized the revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. this helped raise the consciousness of the masses of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the setting up of the first local people's commune is shown in a photo. with the help of the cadres and soldiers at the outpost, the emancipated serfs in chiakang study chairman mao's works and run study classes of mao tsetung thought in their tents. ever since the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture began in the snow-swept highlands, the people have made great progress in agriculture and animal husbandry. all this helped establish profound proletarian feelings between the frontier guards and the emancipated tibetan serfs.

the exhibition shows in miniature how the whole army has been carrying out the may 7 directive over the past five years. it reflects the profound advances of the p.l.a. under the brilliant illumination of chairman mao's may 7 directive. reviewing the fighting experience of the past, the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army are more determined to march in big strides along the road of the may 7 directive.

FARM WORK FOR CADRES

Peking Cadres Who Settle Down in Yenan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

over 1,200 cadres at all levels in peking, who are being steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have settled down in the countryside of yenan for a year under the guidance of the brilliant may 7 directive of our great leader chairman mao. with high revolutionary spirit, the cadres plunged into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they received re-education by the local poor and lower-middle peasants, conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. therefore, great changes have taken place in their thinking.

the poor and lower-middle peasants say in praise: "the cadres are good students in receiving re-education, propagators of mao tsetung thought and fighters in building yenan." the peasants also said that the practice of the past year proved once again that the may 7 road indicated by the great leader chairman mao is the correct way to train revolutionary cadres for the proletariat.

some of the cadres are veteran communists who went on foot to yenan over 30 years ago from all parts of china to follow chairman mao in making revolution, and veteran fighters who took part in protracted bitter warfare, while some others are leading members of revolutionary committees of various units and fine cadres of worker origin. there are also some intellectuals.

yenan is the historical heartland of the chinese revolution. as soon as the cadres arrived in the area last year, they were welcomed by the yenan people who extended cordial hospitality to them.

carrying forward revolutionary yenan spirit and retaining revolutionary vigour

among the veteran cadres are some who studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the caves of yenan and were admitted into the communist party during the great production campaign there in 1942. when they returned to yenan, lived in the same caves, took up mattocks and once again studied and worked with the yenan people, they were thrilled. they said: "we followed chairman mao and won great victories during the period of the democratic revolution under the illumination of the yenan spirit fostered by chairman mao. today we will continue to follow him and carry forward the yenan spirit to win still greater victories."

li feng-hua, who is over 50, is one of the veteran cadres. he joined the eighth route army in yenan 31 years ago and then was in the guards regiment of the central committee of the chinese communist party protecting the great leader chairman mao. he had stood sentry duty both in yangchialing and wangchiaping where chairman mao once lived. he listened to the brilliant speech "serve the people" given by chairman mao. he followed him in the battles in the mountains and valleys of northern shensi province. chairman mao's great revolutionary practice has at all times encouraged him to march forward and he has always been loyal to chairman mao and his revolutionary line.

last may when the yenan people cheered the re-publication of chairman mao's celebrated message of reply to the yenan people in 1949, li feng-hua came with his bedding to a production brigade in yenan county. together with the local poor and lower-middle peasants, he studied chairman mao's message sentence by sentence. it seemed to him that he was back in the fighting days in yenan 30 years earlier when he heard chairman mao's grand voice. chairman mao said in his message of reply: "all revolutionary working personnel of the country should always keep to the style of hard struggle and plain living maintained by those in yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region for more than a decade." he was determined to carry out chairman mao's great teaching in action.

during the broiling summer, li feng-hua worked with the poor and lower-middle peasants under the scorching sun to dig on the mountain slopes and remove rocks. he stood at the fore in digging a cave despite the danger of a cave in. he joined others in cleaning latrines and carrying away night soil, ignoring dirt and fatigue. during work breaks, he studied "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" with the peasants and told them about chairman mao's great revolutionary practice in yenan, enthusiastically disseminating mao tsetung thought. the poor and lower-middle peasants say: "old li has lived in the city 20 years, but he maintains the revolutionary spirit of hard work and plain living."

one time the brigade members decided to build a water storage pond, but there was serious seepage through the loess soil. some young people suggested that the bottom be paved with cement. this reminded li feng-hua of the great leader chairman mao's teaching "save every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause..." as well as the yenan tradition of hard work fostered by chairman mao. he thought that several bags of cement would not cost much, but what was important was to educate the young people in a correct style of work and a fine tradition. he told them how chairman mao, during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, had started the great production campaign in which the army and people in the border region worked hard in the spirit of self-reliance to overcome difficulties. he also described how chairman mao reclaimed land and grew vegetables. this gave a profound education to the young people. they pledged to carry forward the yenan tradition and pass it on. then they lined the bottom of the pond with turf and sealed it with mud to prevent seepage. this solved their problem without costing a single cent.

cadres become stauncher in class struggle

su tung is a veteran cadre who joined the revolution during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. he was brave and staunch and performed heroic exploits during the large-scale and turbulent class struggle of war years. after country-wide liberation, his consciousness of class struggle declined, owing to the influence of the theory of the dying out of the class struggle peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. so he made some mistakes in his work. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was determined to go back to study and fight again in the battlefield of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment along the brilliant road of the may 7 directive.

the veteran red armymen, poor peasants and communist party members in the countryside of yenan set a good example for

su tung in the past year in firmly grasping class struggle. these veteran revolutionaries, who took up spears and swords to overthrow the local tyrants and distribute land among the peasants during the agrarian revolution, always bear in mind chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" and are clear-sighted and vigorous in advancing along the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they often analyze the new trends in local class struggle and deepen the revolutionary mass criticism to attack a handful of class enemies. su tung has received a profound education from all this. when he re-studied the teachings on classes and class struggle in works by marx, lenin and chairman mao, he felt that he had never gained so deep and concrete an understanding of them as this time. he has come to realize that he had for a long time divorced himself from the three great revolutionary movements and therefore was influenced by the theory of the dying out of the class struggle peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

after the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste started in the countryside, he and other cadres went among the masses to carry out investigation. they made a class analysis of past and present facts and became familiar with the situation. then he and the cadres and the commune members carried out revolutionary mass criticism and fought the enemy. finally they ferreted out the handful of hidden class enemies and this improved work in both revolution and production.

in the past year, he and other peking municipal cadres who settled down in the yenan countryside have been staunchер in the storms of class struggle. they have profoundly understood that the basic line for the historical period of socialism formulated by chairman mao for our party is the beacon for our work and a powerful ideological weapon for all revolutionaries to use in remoulding their world outlook.

do away with old ideas, acquire new spirit

the yenan cave-dwellings resplendent with mao tsetung thought, has been a crucible for tempering revolutionary will and raising a new generation. during the national and democratic revolution, many revolutionary youth stood the tests here and matured into staunch fighters. today guided by chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, large numbers of intellectual-cadres came here to do away with all kinds of non-proletarian ideas they had and to be tempered into vanguards of the proletariat.

a young cadre was influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education when he was a college student. determined to get rid of the remaining bourgeois ideas in his mind, he consciously put himself to the test of hardships. he asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to tell him about their past misery and happy life today and this raised his class consciousness. to overcome his fear of dirt and fatigue, he cleaned latrines and did the heaviest work. once there was a mountain torrent. he jumped into it to save the people's property. drawing strength from chairman mao's teaching "when we die for the people it is a worthy death", he and other comrades fought the torrent more than four hours. he has made a great progress in remoulding his world outlook.

the 1,200 peking cadres are determined to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought still harder, using revolutionary theory to guide their actions, to make greater efforts to remould their world outlook and to continue raising their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

IRON ORE

Important Chinese Steel Center Builds Mines

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 21, 1971)

china's important iron and steel centre of anshan produced twenty per cent more iron ore from this january to april than in the same period of last year and average daily output in april hit an all-time high.

this achievement was made under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by the great leader chairman mao. the anshan iron and steel company has firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and achieved great success in opening and working mines.

anshan has rich ore deposits, high-grade iron ore as well as magnesite, fire-clay and lime stone. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, anshan began after liberation to improve existing mines and add a number of big, medium-sized anekvikf .5/-1)

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productive potential of iron and steel.

but the renegade liu shao-chi and company concentrated on building blast furnaces and open hearth furnaces and neglected mining and production of rolled steel. this meant that a very big portion of ore used by anshan had to be brought in from other parts of the country.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao shattered the bourgeois headquarters headed by liu shao-chi. after the anshan municipal revolutionary committee was set up in 1968, it led the revolutionary cadres and workers in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and sharply criticizing liu shao-chi's reactionary principle which sabotaged the development of the industry. this raised their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. led by the revolutionary committee, the leading bodies at all levels in the mines repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry" and adopted concrete measures to tap local resources and solve problems arising from building and operating mines. a mass movement to open the mines rapidly developed.

they made great efforts to make better use of existing mining facilities. the takushan iron mine, which has been worked for more than half a century, is one of the major supplies for the anshan iron and steel company.

the work-site is very deep underground and there is a lot of work in stripping. the mine leadership organized the masses to pool their wisdom and took measures to raise ore output. the experience was popularized in other mines to good effect. the tunganshan iron mine roused the masses to improve the work process and the equipment and made 23 major technical innovations. they turned out more than 150 sets of equipment that raised the capacity of mining, ore dressing, sintering and other major production links. output of ore last year was one-third above that in 1966, the record year. output in the first quarter of this year was the highest quarter.

the anshan iron and steel company began to build a new mine in 1969 and started two others in 1970. the revolutionary masses firmly implemented the great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and speeded up the designing and construction. one of the mines went into operation in just half a year. since the beginning of this year, in line with chairman mao's teaching "by concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one", they have organized veteran workers and technical personnel to build mines and put them into operation as soon as they are built and make a contribution to the expansion of the iron and steel industry.

RICE MILL

Rice Mill Serves Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 22, 1971)

workers of the jungchiang rice mill of hsingan county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region go to the countryside to process grain and fodder and repair farm machines while doing their usual work, thus winning admiration of the poor and lower-middle peasants. the mill acts in line with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly".

the mill used to process rice only in the town. some people thought that it was not their obligation to go to the countryside to repair farm machines. the mill revolutionary leading group organized the workers to study chairman mao's teaching "we have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power." through the study they came to understand how important support by industry for agriculture was for socialist construction, the development of the rural economy and the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. they saw that it was their duty to support agriculture. when they learned that rice husking stations of the local production brigades were short of spare parts and that the machines needed repairs, they took the initiative to do the work. the repair group organized by the mill overhauled 40 husking machines in the countryside on more than 100 occasions in the past two years, apart from other farm machinery.

In order to overcome drought, the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production team sank a well. they bought a pump but did not know how to install it. it was the busy spring season and the fields needed to be watered. when the mill workers learned this, all of them wanted to help the team. they said: "comrade norman bethune had utter devotion to others without any thought of self. he made light of travelling thousands of miles to help us in our revolutionary cause. we must cultivate a revolutionary spirit like his." they went to the production team in their spare time and with the poor and lower-middle peasants carried two-metre-long water pipes weighing over 90 kilogrammes each to the work-site one by one. after four days of hard work, they finally installed the pump. when it started working, the production team leader warmly shook hands with the workers, saying: "you are good workers sent by chairman mao." whether it is the busy farm season or winter, the mill sends out a mobile processing barrow with two workers. this processing barrow processes 150 tons of grain for more than 20 production teams in a year.

the mill processed only rice in the past. some poor and lower-middle peasants said to the workers: "we need bran for raising pigs. can you help?" the mill revolutionary leading group passed the suggestion on to the workers for discussion and organized them to study chairman mao's three constantly read articles and his great teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "profit in command", and this raised their enthusiasm for serving agriculture. the mill produced 820 tons of bran in 1970.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Film Reception in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 21, 1971)

chinese amoassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a film reception at the emoassy in the evening of may 19. chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown. it was highly praised and warmly welcomed by the audience.

the reception was attended by nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, piro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, milo qirko, minister of communication, llambi zicishti, minister of health, and others.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 20, 1970, Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, sent from shanghai yesterday a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's may 20, 1970, statement. the full text of the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the historic statement issued on may 20, 1970, by his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the most illustrious, great, venerated and beloved leader of the glorious and heroic chinese people, i have the honour, in the name of the khmer people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia and in my own name, to express again our immense gratitude to the people's republic of china for her inestimable full support, multiform aid and militant solidarity accorded to our people, our n.u.f.c., our r.g.n.u.c. and our people's national liberation armed forces in our sacred struggle for national salvation and against the u.s.

imperialist aggressors, neo-colonialists, their saigon lackeys and phnompenh sub-lackeys. we fervently wish good health, longevity and happiness to his excellency chairman mao tsetung, might to the people's republic of china, and prosperity and new great success to the chinese people in their national construction. please, your excellency, our best friend and supporter, accept our heartfelt thanks and the assurances of my highest and fraternal consideration.

norodom sihanouk
head of state and chairman of
the national united front of
cambodia

shanghai, may 20, 1971

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Ceremony to Welcome Cuban Football Team, Chinese and Cuban Football Teams Play Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony in the peking workers' stadium this afternoon in warm welcome of the cuban national football team for its friendly visit to china. after the ceremony, the chinese and cuban football teams played a friendly match.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were:

otto luis riera brito, leader of the cuban national football team and leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation; viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim, and his wife, and justo rodriguez rodriguez, commercial counsellor, and his wife, of the cuban embassy in peking;

the distinguished nepalese guests now visiting peking: princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal, kumar khadga bikram shah and members of the nepalese national sports council delegation led by him; and nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia;

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea;

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

frederik pisakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; and

heads and officials of diplomatic missions of various countries in peking.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army and leading members of the departments concerned tien wei-hsin, tsao cheng, shen chien, ma wen-po, lin chia-mei, chen shu-huai, li ching-chuan, li meng-hua, chen ten-ho and wang chen, attended the ceremony and watched the match.

prior to the ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo met and had a cordial and friendly talk with otto luis riera brito.

the peking workers' stadium this afternoon was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the people of china and cuba. on the rostrum were national flags of china and cuba. inside and outside the stadium were streamers bearing the slogans "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and cuba exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

when the chinese and cuban players entered the field, all the 80,000 spectators warmly applauded to welcome the cuban friends. at the ceremony, the players of the two countries exchanged pennants and the cuban players presented the chinese players with badges. then the players of china and cuba played a friendly match. in the course of the match, the militant style of courage and tenacity and fine skill displayed by the players of the two countries won repeated enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

after the match, team leader otto luis riera brito, charge d'affaires a.i. viriato mora diaz and his wife, princess sharada and kumar shah of the kingdom of nepal, and ambassador ranadhir subba and his wife, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, and deputy chief of the general staff wang hsin-ting, went down from the rostrum and cordially shook hands with the players of china and cuba, and were photographed together with them.

Cuba-China Friendship Association Celebrates Its 11th Anniversary

(NCNA-English Havana, May 20, 1971)

the cuba-china friendship association gave a reception at the "hotel habana libre" on the evening of may 17 to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of its founding.

among more than 200 people present at the reception were baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association; arturo espinosa, vice-president of the cuban institute for friendship with other peoples; directors of the cuban ministry of foreign affairs mauro garcia, eduardo delgado and telesforo diaz; officials of the cuban ministry of foreign trade and the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation; and cuban friends of various circles.

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, attended the reception. all members of the chinese women's basketball team now on a friendly tour here were also present.

baldomero alvarez and chang teh-chun spoke at the reception.

baldomero alvarez pointed out that the founding of the people's republic of china was an event of tremendous significance to the people of various countries in asia and the world. in particular, this victory had special repercussions among the cuban people.

after recalling the closer unity of the cuban and chinese people and the people of various countries in the world in their struggles against u.s. imperialism and the further strengthening of cuba-china friendship, baldomero alvarez said that the friendship delegations mutually sent by cuba and china not long ago have not only helped strengthen our fraternal ties but also witnessed our achievements and developments. he warmly praised the achievements of the chinese people in socialist construction.

recently, baldomero alvarez added, new events and political events have shown the important role of the people's republic of china in the present-day world. they included the establishment of diplomatic relations by many countries with the government of the people's republic of china -- the only legitimate representative of the people of the entire china.

finally, he pointed out that the chinese and cuban people are standing on the same anti-imperialist front.

ambassador chang teh-chun said, "under the leadership of prime minister fidel castro, the heroic cuban people have, through their armed struggle, overthrown the dictatorial rule of the u.s. imperialist lackey batista and won victory in the cuban revolution. the victory of the cuban people's revolutionary struggle has dealt a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and set a brilliant example for the people of various latin american countries in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism."

recalling the cuban people's record of victories in the tit-for-tat struggles against the u.s. imperialist blockade, subversion, sabotage and other acts of aggression, ambassador chang teh-chun said, "the cuban people dealt a telling blow to u.s. imperialism through their giron beach victory. this has fully demonstrated their revolutionary heroism of fearing no brute force and fighting bravely and resourcefully, and set a brilliant example that a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. for this, the chinese people express their high admiration."

he added, "in the 12 years after the victory of the cuban revolution, the heroic cuban people under the leadership of prime minister fidel castro have always persisted in their unyielding struggles against u.s. imperialist subversion, intervention and aggression, for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and for building the motherland and developing the national economy, and have made tremendous achievements. the chinese people firmly support the fraternal cuban people in their just struggle, and heartily hope that they will attain new and greater victories."

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Guinea

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 21, 1971)

a military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by chang ta-chih, member of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the artillery of the chinese people's liberation army, arrived here by air yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit to guinea at the invitation of the government of the republic of guinea.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the guinean presidential office in charge of army and civil service, brigadier keita namory, chief of staff of the ground force of the guinean people's army, major conde toyah, chief of the conakry special battalion, captain keita kabassan, chief of staff of the national marine of the guinean people's army, captain sylla ibrahima, chief of staff of the air force of the guinean people's army, and responsible members of the guinean departments concerned.

present also at the airport were: chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua, other diplomats of the chinese embassy, representatives of the chinese technical and medical personnel in guinea, and diplomatic representatives of friendly countries in guinea.

CHINA AND ITALY

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Italian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening in warm welcome of the italian government economic delegation. leader of the delegation is hon. mario zagari, minister of foreign trade, and deputy leader is armando fracassi, director of the department for trade agreements of the ministry for foreign trade.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister zagari proposed toasts at the banquet.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, vice-premier li hsien-nien in his toast extended warm welcome to the italian government economic delegation. he said: "both china and italy have a long history and cultural tradition of their own and the friendly intercourse between the two peoples dates far back in history. thanks to the concerted

efforts of the two sides, china and italy have now formally established diplomatic relations and exchanged ambassadors. this is a big event in the history of china-italy relations. it reflects the common aspirations of the two peoples and conforms to the common interests of the two countries. it is our conviction that with the normalization of relations between our two countries, there will be new development of economic, trade, scientific and technological and cultural relations and exchange of personnel between china and italy.

"the chinese government always stands for equality and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty among all nations in the world, big and small, and resolutely opposes power politics and hegemony of the superpowers and their bullying of others by force. we consistently seek to establish and develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

the vice-premier expressed his belief that the visit of the italian government economic delegation would certainly promote and strengthen mutual understanding and the traditional friendship between the people of china and italy.

minister zagari said: the italian delegation is a mission to make explorations and contacts in economic negotiations and, at the same time, it is the first fruitful result of the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"the ties that have created the firm, friendly relationship between the people of our two countries can be traced to early times," minister zagari said, adding that "what gladdens us now is that such ties have been fully restored today on the basis of common aspirations, first of all, the preservation of world peace, a prerequisite for social progress of the people of all countries."

minister zagari stated: "italy and china are now engaged in quite fruitful talks which make us believe that the italian delegation will be able to conclude its visit to china with marked and positive results."

present on the occasion were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of the other departments concerned cheng yi-shan, chang wen-chin, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po, chu chien-pai, tang hai-kuang, yuan lu-lin, wang lei, chang shih-cheng, teng kang, wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wang hsiao-yi; and leading members of china's various national import and export corporations.

before the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister pai hsiang-kuo and acting minister chi peng-fei met minister zagari and ambassador trabalza and had photographs taken with them and all the members of the italian delegation and diplomatic officials of the italian embassy.

Peking Journalist Circles Give Reception in Honor of Colleagues in Italian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

peking journalist circles today gave a reception to warmly welcome the colleagues in the visiting italian government economic delegation.

attending the reception was gabriele menegatti, first secretary of the italian embassy in peking.

chang chi-chin spoke at the reception on behalf of the peking journalist circles. he said: the fact that so many colleagues have come as members of the italian government economic delegation indicates a new development in cultural exchanges between our two countries and signifies new prospects for friendly contacts between our two peoples.

he said: the italian friends' current visit may enable them to directly acquaint themselves with what is really going on in china's socialist revolution and construction and experience the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the italian people; it is also an occasion for journalists of the two countries to establish mutual understanding and friendly relations. we believe that our contacts and joint efforts and our italian friends' visits and their truthful reporting will lead to the promotion of the unity of the two peoples and the understanding and friendship between the journalists of the two countries.

giancaolo tozzoli, director of the press office of the italian minister of foreign trade, spoke at the reception. he said: we feel very happy that there are representatives of italian journalist circles among the members of the italian government economic delegation who have come to china for a visit, and this has great significance on the exchanges between the journalist circles of the two countries.

he said: all who have come here want to know the present state of china and the italian journalists will report what they see in china without any prejudice.

he said: i believe this meeting will help promote friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

attending the reception were leading members of the journalist circles of peking and the organizations concerned, including yuan lu-lin, chang shih-cheng, teng kang, shao yi-hua, shih cheng, shih hai-yun and peng chin-po.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Patriotic Chinese Residents in Japan Denounce Sato Government's Reactionary Law Against Foreign Residents

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

more than 800 patriotic chinese residents in tokyo and other places of japan held a meeting in tokyo yesterday afternoon strongly denouncing the sato government of japan for concocting the "immigration control law" and expressing the determination to struggle to the end for the abolishing of this reactionary law, according to a tokyo report.

in their speeches at the meeting, kan wen-fang, chairman, and cheng kun-wang, vice-chairman, of the tokyo association of chinese residents, pointed out that the "immigration control law" concocted by the reactionary sato government of japan is a fascist law aimed at persecuting the patriotic chinese residents and korean residents in japan and stepping up the revival of militarism. they called upon the patriotic chinese residents in japan to take action to struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the smashing of the "immigration control law".

hisao kuroda, dietman of the japanese socialist party, was present at the meeting on invitation.

togo yoneda, dietman of the japanese socialist party and secretary general of the special committee to smash the "immigration control law", and hinospi wakabayashi, representative of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, addressed the meeting. they pointed out that the japanese people must struggle to the end to strengthen the friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and to smash the "immigration control law".

yun sang chul, head of the international bureau of the standing committee of the central committee of the general association of korean residents in japan, who attended the meeting, pointed out in his speech: the "immigration control law" is a reactionary law of japanese militarism for showing hostility towards the democratic people's republic of korea, the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam and persecuting the chinese and korean residents, in a vain attempt to embark again on the old road of aggression. he said: "we must unite in struggle to maintain our national dignity, defend the fundamental human rights and abolish this reactionary law."

the meeting adopted a statement in protest against the japanese government's intrigue to approve the "immigration control law" at the present diet session.

after the meeting, the patriotic chinese residents, carrying portraits of chairman mao and placards and shouting militant slogans, demonstrated in down town tokyo with five-star red flags at the lead. they distributed leaflets exposing the reactionary nature of the "immigration control law". their action won sympathy and support from the japanese people.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

New Chinese Ambassador to Morocco Presents Credentials to Moroccan King

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

chang wei-lieh, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of morocco, presented his credentials yesterday to moroccan king moulay hassan ii, according to a rabat report.

present on the occasion were driss slaoui, general director of the royal cabinet of morocco; youssef ben abbes taarji, foreign minister of the moroccan government; and the director of protocol of royal palace.

other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

after the presentation, king hassan ii had a friendly talk with ambassador chang wei-lieh.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Agro-Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

the korean agro-technical delegation led by li jong su, director of the seed bureau of the agricultural commission of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned chin feng-chu, chou mi and wang pin.

kim yong hak, third secretary of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was present.

Korean Ambassador Gives Reception Marking 11th Anniversary of Signing of Agreement between Korean and Chinese News Agencies

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a reception here this evening celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the exchange of news between korean central news agency and hsinhua news agency.

attending the reception were leading members of journalistic and other organizations concerned in peking including chang chi-chih, chen wen-chun, lu ying, chang tzu-liang, liao chu-chiang, chen chu, tsao ke-chiang, wang lien-chang and hsueh lei.

a korean feature film was shown after the reception.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Ambassador to China Gives Constitution Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

norwegian ambassador to china ole aalgaard gave a reception here today celebrating norway's constitution day.

attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the departments concerned including chiao kuan-hua, wang an-chu, ting hsi-lin and chou jung-kuo.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation Led by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi Stops Over in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

a viet nam workers' party delegation led by comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, passed by peking this noon on a visit abroad and had a short stop-over at the airport.

they were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and functionaries of a department concerned hsiao huang, hsing chu-fang and huang chun.

present at the airport were:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; bui tan linh, counsellor, and col. nguyen dong, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.r.v.n. embassy; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; tran binh, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy.

vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a luncheon in honour of comrade le thanh nghi and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Banquet Celebrating 20th Anniversary of Establishment of China-Pakistan Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

the chinese foreign ministry gave a banquet this evening to celebrate the twentieth anniversary today of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the islamic republic of pakistan, a day of significance in the annals of relations between china and pakistan.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, and his wife, and m.a. jafri, minister, and his wife, group captain shujaatullah khan, air attache, and his wife, a.z.m. obaidullah khan, agricultural counsellor, and his wife, and other members, of the embassy were present.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. vice-foreign minister han nien-lung in his speech praised the profound traditional friendship between the people of china and pakistan and reviewed the growth of friendship and cooperation between china and pakistan since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

he said: it is by no means accidental that china-pakistan friendship has developed so smoothly. the most important reason is that both our countries have strictly abided by the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence, and have opposed the imperialist and expansionist aggression and interference.

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung expressed thanks to the pakistan government and people for their upholding friendship with china in defiance of foreign pressure, firmly opposing the plot to create "two chinas" and actively supporting the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. he said: the chinese government and people have consistently given firm support to the pakistan government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence and oppose foreign aggression and interference, and firmly supported the people of kashmir in their just struggle for the right to self-determination. the facts prove that these friendly relations between us are in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and conducive to the common cause of afro-asian unity against imperialism.

he said: the development of friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan are the result of the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples. we will firmly follow the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's teachings and do still better our work of developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan. we are deeply convinced that with our joint efforts, china-pakistan friendship will develop and grow stronger day by day.

ambassador kaiser said: the abiding friendship existing

between the peoples of china and pakistan springs from the determined will of our two peoples to live in peace and amity. this friendship is not based on expediency. nor is it directed against others. its essence is mutual cooperation and goodwill. its ultimate aim, peace.

the ambassador said: the mutual cooperation between our two countries is a constructive development in our times and will contribute significantly to strengthening the fabric of peace in our region and in the world.

the ambassador said: it is the philosophy of honouring a nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity that has prompted your government to always uphold the five principles of mutual co-existence. today when our very existence as a nation has been threatened by hostile outside interference in our internal affairs, the people's republic of china has come out with unflinching and forthright support to our national solidarity, integrity and sovereignty. the people and the government of pakistan remain beholden to the chinese government and people for this firm and resolute support against external interference and aggression. we also remember with deep and sincere appreciation the firm and resolute support that your government and people gave to us in 1965 when we were subjected to wanton aggression by india.

ambassador kaiser warmly praised the chinese people for their achievements which they have gained in all aspects through adhering to the principle of self-reliance. he said that victories won by the 700 million chinese people was a tribute to the inspiring leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

attending the banquet were leading members of the departments concerned chen chi-teh, chen mu-hua, wang an-chu, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, ma jen-hui, han li-yen, wang chen and chuan chih-pang.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception Marking 50th Anniversary of Founding of Romanian Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma gave a film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the romanian communist party.

attending the reception were members of the central committee of the communist party of china keng piao, liu hsi-chang, li chiang, wu teh, hsiao ching-kuang and peng shao-hui, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned chiao kuan-hua, nan tsung-cheng, liu ta-yu, jen pu-chai, sun hsiao-feng, li shui-ching, ho chin, su chieh, wang kuo-chuan, chang cheng-teh and wang shou-jen.

after the reception which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests saw the romanian documentary film "evocation" and a photo exhibition "celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the romanian communist party".

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Romanian Ministry of Chemical Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met alexandru albescu, head of the delegation of the romanian ministry of chemical industry and vice-minister of chemical industry, and gheorghe dalea and petre ioan, members of the delegation, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and nicolae iordachescu, economic counsellor, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, first secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking, were present on the occasion.

also present were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, leading members of the departments concerned li lien-ching, kao lu and chin chung-ta, and functionaries comrades teng chao-tsung, chen yu-ying and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Sudanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 20, 1971)

chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng gave a dinner party yesterday evening in honour of the sudanese friendship delegation, which had returned here recently after a friendly visit to the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were brigadier omer mohamed said, head of the delegation and under-secretary of the ministry of national guidance of the sudan, members of the delegation mohamed mani ismail, director of the institute of music and drama, and el faki abdel rahman, director of the national theatre, and their wives.

the dinner party proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

chinese colour documentary film "hail the 21st anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown at the end of the party.

CHINA AND US

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Meets American Professors

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 21, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, met and had a friendly talk here today with professor arthur w. galston, plant physiologist, and professor etham r. signer, microbiologist, of the united states, who are visiting here.

US AND LATIN AMERICAN

Anti-US Storm Gains Momentum in Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1971)

latin american countries and people have made new progress in the past year in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose imperialist power politics and a new situation has emerged in which common and concerted actions have been taken against the despotic big powers. a united front to oppose hegemonism and defend the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters is gradually coming into shape.

tempestuous growth of anti-u.s. struggle

the daily mounting struggle of the latin american peoples against u.s. imperialist control, intervention, exploitation and plunder has made a breakthrough in the prolonged control and domination of latin america by u.s. imperialism. in the past year, the latin american peoples have time and again frustrated the u.s. imperialist plots of intervention, subversion and aggression. in cuba, enthusiastic celebrations were held on april 19 to mark the 10th anniversary of the victory in smashing the giron beach armed invasion by u.s. imperialist-hired mercenaries. throughout the past decade, the cuban people have never ceased to struggle against u.s. imperialist subversion and aggression. powerful anti-u.s. demonstrations were staged for five running days in mid-may, 1970, by hundreds of thousands of cuban people, vehemently protesting against the abduction of 11 cuban fishermen by cuban counter-revolutionaries at u.s. imperialist instigation and against the u.s. aggression on cambodia. their vigorous protest and condemnation succeeded in forcing u.s. imperialism to free all the cuban fishermen.

last october, the bolivian people speedily smashed a reactionary military coup d'etat engineered by u.s. imperialism. on january 11 this year, they crushed with the force of a thunderbolt and within a few hours another u.s.-engineered coup by reactionary bolivian brass.

in chile, u.s. imperialism master-minded the assassination of the chilean army commander-in-chief rene schneider last october in an attempt to prevent the election of salvador allende as president, but this act only aroused boundless indignation

among the chilean people. the attendance of half a million people at the funeral of schneider was a powerful protest against the interventionist and disruptive activity of u.s. imperialism.

the ecuadorian people in quito, the capital, and other major cities of the country, to defend the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and combat u.s. imperialist threats and blackmail, held impressive anti-u.s. demonstrations and meetings last january. the angry people shouted: "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" "uphold the limit of 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, beat no retreat exclamation"

the panamanian people have waged successive struggles for the recovery of the panama canal and the canal zone from u.s. imperialist occupation. since the beginning of this year, panama has lodged four protests with the united states against its violation of her state sovereignty.

in many parts of argentina, workers have launched one wave of struggles after another on an increasing scale in resistance to u.s. plunder and exploitation.

people in puerto rico proper and on the puerto rican island of culebra, which are under direct u.s. rule, have repeatedly risen in struggle against colonial domination by u.s. imperialism.

join forces to oppose hegemony and defend right over territorial waters

the latin american countries have formed a united front to defend the 200-nautical-mile territorial limit and to oppose firmly the schemes of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism to divide and dominate the oceans, setting an example of struggling with joint efforts against the power politics of the two superpowers for the small and medium-sized countries. in view of the intensified collusion between the two superpowers and their schemes to encroach on the sovereign rights of small and medium-sized countries over their territorial waters and to plunder their ocean resources, more and more latin american countries have risen in joint actions in the past year to oppose the hegemony of the two superpowers. to show their determination to defend their right over territorial waters and ocean resources, three countries in january last year, nine countries last may, and 21 countries last august, held meetings on the law of the sea. at the lima meeting last august, 14 countries -- chile, peru, salvador, ecuador, nicaragua, argentina, panama, uruguay, brazil, mexico, guatemala, honduras, costa rica and colombia -- approved the "declaration of latin america over the law of the sea", reaffirming the right of various countries to establish the limits of see sovereignty and jurisdiction in accordance with their respective geographical, biological, and geological characteristics and the need to make use of their resources rationally. this dealt a telling blow to the scheme of the two superpowers to divide the oceans and the world.

this year, the latin american countries have, on the one hand, further coordinated their actions in the struggle in defence of the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limits and, on the other hand, strived to win support from countries in asia, africa and other regions, so as to form a wider united front against the serious challenge of the two superpowers at the so-called international conference on ocean laws to be held in geneva in 1973. in mid-january 1971, nine latin american countries held a conference in lima which stressed the

necessity to unite with the asian and african countries and put forward the resounding slogan of "eliminating maritime colonialism". in the first half of february, 1971, 23 latin american countries held a consultative conference and achieved satisfactory results on questions related to the law of the sea. what is noteworthy is that in the first quarter of this year, the latin american countries dealt telling blows to the premeditated provocations of the united states in sending a big fleet of piratic fishing vessels to intrude into their territorial waters for plunder. they successively detained u.s. piratical vessels which intruded into their territorial waters for illegal fishing, and had a big trial of strength with the power politics of u.s. imperialism. displaying the spirit of a small country fearing no big powers, ecuador resisted all kinds of pressure exerted by u.s. imperialism, and its struggle won the support of other latin american countries. when the ecuadorian motion accusing the crimes of u.s. imperialism was put to the vote at a foreign ministers' conference of the organization of american states (oas), 22 latin american countries unanimously voted for it with only the united states abstaining. this shows fully that the latin american countries have taken an unanimous stand in the struggle to defend their state sovereignty, and that as a result of its practice of power politics, u.s. imperialism has found itself in the predicament of being opposed by all the latin american people. a commentary of the u.s. "international herald tribune" lamented: "the good old days, when latin america heeded the soft words (of the u.s.) -- or bent to the big stick (of the u.s.) were gone, perhaps forever."

common action against plunder

the latin american countries and people strongly demand the recovery of their natural resources long seized and looted by u.s. imperialism and oppose exploitation by u.s. monopoly capital. this is an important aspect in the struggle for defending and developing the national economy of latin america today. in recent years, the struggle in defence of national interests has risen in one country after another and formed into a mighty torrent. chile, peru, bolivia and ecuador have taken over, expropriated or bought up some u.s. companies, banks, mines and estates. the u.s. paper "the christian science monitor" stated in alarm: "the trend clearly shows signs of spreading and could with time engulf most of the hemisphere south of the rio grande."

in their confrontation with u.s. imperialism, the latin american countries resorted to joint struggles in many forms. in the struggle against the u.s. unequal trade with latin american countries and against the u.s. measures to shift its economic crisis onto them, the latin american countries frequently act in concert. at a meeting of the special committee for coordination of latin america held in vina del mar, chile, in may 1969, various latin american countries were unprecedentedly unanimous in opposing the united states. at a meeting of the inter-american economic and social council held in caracas in february, 1970, a special committee for negotiation and talks was set up which has become the organ of the latin american countries in their fight with the united states over the question of trade. throughout 1970, the latin american countries on several occasions waged fierce struggles against the united states at meetings of experts of this committee. in november 1970, the "mills bill" approved by the u.s. house of representatives with a view to restricting the entry of foreign commodities into the u.s. market, became

a new factor touching off latin american countries' vehement opposition to the u.s. trade policy which benefits the united states itself at the expense of others. the ambassadors of 14 latin american countries to the united states, including peru, bolivia, venezuela, trinidad and tobago, and ecuador, immediately held a meeting and sent a joint diplomatic note to u.s. secretary of state william rogers. at the second meeting of the special committee for negotiation and talks last march, delegates of 22 latin american countries held a session among themselves without the participation of charles a. meyer, u.s. assistant secretary of state for inter-american affairs, and worked out a document protesting against the u.s. imposition of tariffs and other restrictions on latin american countries. a reuter dispatch pointed out that the latin american countries "acted in a perfect bloc against the united states." at the first regular meeting of the o.a.s. general assembly last april, the latin american countries once again strongly denounced the u.s. trade policy and put forward to the united states a resolution with a six-point demand including opposition to the u.s. adoption of "economic and political coercive measures" to encroach upon the sovereignty of the latin american countries. despite strenuous u.s. sophistry and opposition, the resolution was unanimously approved by 22 votes against nil with the united states abstaining. this fact has once again demonstrated that persisting in its unscrupulous plunder of the latin american countries, u.s. imperialism has, as a result, landed itself in an extremely isolated position like a man standing all alone, body and shadow comforting each other.

in order to protect the development of the national economy, some latin american countries have adopted measures to restrict foreign monopoly capital (mainly u.s. capital). at the two meetings of the special committee for coordination of latin america (s.c.c.l.a.) held in july 1970 and last february, the latin american countries rejected the "proposal" for setting up a so-called "international insurance agency for private foreign investments" put forward by the united states through the world bank to protect u.s. investment in latin america. at the end of 1970, the 5-nation andean pact organization approved a common regulation for restricting foreign capital in a joint effort against u.s. plunder. besides, some latin american countries have formed alliances with other countries in or outside latin america with regard to certain products with the aim of opposing u.s. exploitation. for instance, chile, peru and zambia have set up a joint committee concerning copper. an organization of petroleum exporting countries was formed by venezuela with algeria, kuwait and some other afro-asian countries.

the great teacher lenin pointed out: "'world domination' is, to put it briefly, the substance of imperialist policy". at present, the raging flames long smothered in the hearts of the latin american people against big-power hegemonism have burst forth. the latin american countries and people will certainly win new victories in their struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty.

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THE MASS LINE

Promote the Democratic Spirit and Get Rid of Bad Styles of Work

by

Wang Shu-hua (王述华)
Secretary of the Party Committee of the No. 3603 Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 16, 1971)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches that, "To accomplish its leadership task, a Party committee must rely on members of its 'leading squad' and give full play to their role." Our Party committee is an entirely new squad. Except for me, most members of the "squad are relatively young new Party members. At the outset, I considered myself a senior with a lot of experience behind me. At Party committee meetings, I was inclined to speak much and air my views before others. Seldom did I lend an ear to other comrades' views.

Shortly after the establishment of the Party committee, the factory took up a task for the trial manufacture of a certain product. At a Party committee meeting, I conveyed the directive from the higher authorities and put in my own views on the execution of the job. I also suggested that a certain Party committee member be designated to take charge of the task. Only after I had said my say did I ask, "Do anyone of you have anything to say?" After getting the answer, "Nothing!", I declared the meeting closed. I convinced myself that I had thus put the execution of the job on a solid basis. The last thing I expected was that work was not started on it for a long time afterward. A check showed that the workshop assigned the task had many difficulties to overcome in the manufacture of the product in question. The Party committee member put in charge of the project also lacked confidence at the bottom of his heart.

Since there were so many problems to be overcome, why should none have brought them up at the Party committee meeting? With this problem in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the system of the Party committee. I came to understand that a Party committee's leadership meant collective leadership and not dictatorship by an individual secretary, that within the Party committee we could only practice the democratic centralism and could never promote the patriarchal style of "letting an elder address a meeting."

The Party committee meeting in question was at fault because it had reached a decision without really promoting democracy, without arousing everyone to the full in discussion and without allowing everyone to speak out. Therefore, I called another Party committee meeting where I reviewed my own mistakes. Then I aroused everyone in a serious discussion of the problem of how to fulfill this task. Many very constructive views were put forward. The Party committee member responsible for the task also got a grasp of things and had his confidence strengthened. Back to the workshop, he mobilized the masses to make a breakthrough. This enabled the said product to go into production in a short time. The production task was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

This incident gave me great enlightenment. To correctly handle the relations between a Party committee secretary and Party committee members and adhere to the system of democratic centralism, we must apply the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in correctly understanding ourselves. We can in no way cast ourselves in the role of a "senior" and rate ourselves as "brilliant." In coping with a problem, we must not consider our own approach as correct and get subjective and prejudiced, "letting a single person speak at a meeting" instead of "letting the masses speak for themselves." Only by fully promoting democracy, arousing the activism of a "squad," pooling together the wisdom of the masses and adhering to collective leadership can we do our work well.

In studying work and handling problems, it is normal to have differences of opinion at a Party committee meeting. This is unavoidable. What is to be done where views differ? To my knowledge, under general circumstances, if views cannot be immediately unified, we must not be in a rush to make a decision. Instead we must apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and try in every way to get different views unified before making a decision.

On one occasion at a Party committee meeting, different views occurred in the discussion of the problem of a certain cadre's work. The majority of comrades considered that this cadre should be assigned work suited to him but a minority thought differently. The meeting lasted long and yet opinions were not unified. At that time, I got very anxious and thought of making a decision on the basis of the principle of the minority obeying the majority. Yet I felt that was wrong. If a decision was rammed through before a unanimous view was achieved, then the problem would remain unsolved ideologically. Without a unified awareness there could be no unified action. Nor could we handle ideological work properly among the

masses. Also this would lead to disunity among members of the Party committee, dampen their enthusiasm in putting forward different views and hamper the development of a democratic style.

Therefore, I was in no hurry to arrive at a decision at the meeting. Instead I called on everyone to associate this problem with the penetrating study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the experiences of some advanced units in handling problems of this kind, before another discussion meeting was held. Later, through study and through helping one another, everyone at last reached a unanimous view when a discussion was held at the second Party committee meeting.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We advocate active ideological struggle because it is a weapon good for use in fighting to achieve unity in the Party and in a revolutionary group." To actively unfold criticism and self-criticism in the Party committee and continuously overcome various non-proletarian ideas is an important guarantee for the realization of unified leadership.

Last year, a middle school in the garrison area wanted to operate a small factory and requested our factory to give support in the form of manpower and material supplies. When a Party committee meeting studied and discussed this, everyone held that for a school to run factories was a concrete act in the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" Directive and an important matter bearing on the training and creation of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Thus the school should be given energetic support. However, in discussing the transfer of cadres and machinery in support of the school, the comrade charged with concrete responsibility for the job over-stressed the difficulties involved.

After the meeting, I engaged the standing committee member of the Party committee responsible for this job in a heart-to-heart talk. I found that he lacked enthusiasm to supply manpower and materials mainly because of his anxiety that this might interfere with the production effort of his workshop and thus made it difficult for him to accomplish the set task. This was an expression of departmentalism. At a Party committee meeting, everyone brought out the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and seriously unfolded ideological struggle and fervently helped this standing committee member to heighten his awareness. This comrade took the initiative to make serious self-criticism and vigorously fought the impure thoughts in his mind. He resolutely voiced the determination to do everything for the proletarian educational enterprise and nothing for individualism or for "self interest." Later, he sent some workers and material supplies from his workshop to the school for its factory. This stimulated the school's educational revolution. The production task in the workshop was also accomplished with flying colors.

This incident gave me and the whole body of Party committee members a profound education. We came to understand further that only by unfolding active ideological struggle, getting rid of bad styles of work and maintaining a fine style, could we uphold the unity of the Party. Later, at Party

committee meetings, everyone more consciously upheld the philosophy of struggle. Where there were contradictions, they were not covered up. Where there were differences, no agreement was sought as a compromise. In line with the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with revolutionary interests, opinions were constantly and frankly exchanged and criticism and self-criticism was made to overcome various erroneous ideas. This not only got the incorrect opinions rectified rapidly but also enabled the correct opinions to be concentrated in time.

The "squad" has continuously strengthened revolutionary unity and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought to the realization of the "5 unities." The whole Party committee shows greater youthful vigor than ever.

* * *

Promote the Practice of Letting the "Masses Speak for Themselves"

by

The Party committee of a certain air force regiment of the Navy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 16, 1971)

In enforcing the Party's system of democratic centralism, the Party committee of our regiment has gone from lack of initiative to possession of some initiative. In the past, some members of our Party committee held that to enforce the system of democratic centralism was a problem of general work method, which should be neither lifted to the level of a "program" nor taken as a "line." Later, members of the Party committee were enlightened through the question of what kind of a model should be set up and came to know this problem better.

It so happened that in a discussion on whether or not one particular flier should be cited as a pace-setter, there appeared two different views among the Party committee members. Some comrades held that this flier gave a good showing ideologically but his flying skill left something to be desired, and this made him not convincing enough as a pace-setter. The overwhelming majority of the comrades opined that this flier was an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and that he could improve what was to be improved in his flying skill. To cite a pace-setter like him was to follow a correct orientation.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the secretary of the Party committee led all in speaking what was in their minds and airing their views. A discussion was held on the subject, "What kind of a pace-setter should be cited?" At the meeting, awareness was not immediately unified but a decision was not worked out in a hurry. Everyone was organized to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Politics is the commander and the soul" and "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work."

With problems in mind, members of the Party committee were made to penetrate deep into the midst of the rank and file and to listen widely to the opinions of the masses. The comrades said, "This flier has energetically studied Mao Tse-tung's thought and assiduously remolded his world outlook. In the ten years he has been with the army he has stayed red. He is a good model for us. Though his flying skill leaves something to be desired, yet the thought of getting prepared for war never leaves him for a moment. Unmindful of tiring work and drilling himself assiduously and conscientiously, he has improved his skills very rapidly. He can well be cited a pace-setter."

On the basis of a concentration of the masses' correct opinions, we further called a Party committee meeting to make repeated studies and exchange opinions widely. We criticized the bourgeois viewpoint of pure

military skills and heightened the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's army-building line. It was unanimously agreed that this comrade be cited a pace-setter in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Later, in summing up work the Party committee was reminded of a similar case of a typical example several years ago. Because the Party committee had not developed democracy properly and had refrained from listening to opinions from all sides, this typical example was not cited. Such a lesson made members of the committee further realize that to develop the Party's fine style and seriously enforce the Party's system of democratic centralism was an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To let "the masses speak for themselves" or let "a single person speak at a meeting," to give full play to democracy or give an individual the monopoly of speaking--such a struggle between two styles is also an important part of the two-line struggle in the Party. Without carrying out the practice of letting "the masses speak for themselves," a Party committee will be divorced from the masses and from reality and get confused about the orientation and follow the wrong line. Only by adhering to the practice of letting "the masses speak for themselves" and arousing the revolutionary activism of every Party committee member can the Party committee keep a good watch over every "pass," set a correct orientation, and forge ahead unswervingly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the past, we had a relatively shallow understanding of the system of democratic centralism. When problems were discussed at a Party committee meeting, we always stayed content with formal uniformity and did not seek real uniformity in thinking and action.

Once, at an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Party committee, the problem of choosing a Party committee member for a spell of study was taken up. A certain Party committee member was the first to demand that he himself be sent to study. Some comrades disagreed and suggested that the deputy secretary of the Party committee be sent instead. Everyone voiced approval for this. At that time, such a decision was passed without anything more being said by the aforesaid Party committee member. While the decision was formally adopted, was it really agreed upon in an ideological sense? Did this Party committee member really have nothing further to say when he did not say anything more? The secretary of the Party committee felt that if uniformity was sought only in form and not ideologically, then problems would multiply as time went on. This would dampen the comrades' enthusiasm, and hamper the implementation of the Party's system of democratic centralism and the implementation of the resolutions of the Party committee and the build-up of the PLA units.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must put problems on the table," the Party committee brought up the problem for a fresh discussion and let everyone air his views fully. It turned out that the said Party committee member had felt himself poor ideologically and unequal to leadership work and wanted to take advantage of the present opportunity to be away for study.

This was not without reason. But he had no sooner spoken out than he met with the opposition of the other comrades. So he felt not very happy at heart. As the problem was brought to light, everyone stated clearly the reasons why the deputy secretary should be sent to study, as far as work arrangements and the Party committee's construction effort were concerned. Only then did the Party committee member get his thinking straightened out. Sincerely he reviewed his own incorrect ideas and cheerfully observed the Party's decision.

This incident has made us realize that to achieve uniformity ideologically, we must give full play to every comrade's wisdom and lead everyone to use his head, think hard, and make a careful analysis and study. We must not stay content with a general and casual discussion. A secretary's job is not just to make the Party committee members speak out. More important, he must energetically lead the Party committee members to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in penetratingly analyzing problems and discussing problems, and must state fully his own views and achieve really unified ideological awareness on the basis of the development of democracy. "If a solution cannot be obtained at the first attempt, another discussion must be held (on the condition that this will not interfere with work) to reach a clear-cut conclusion." Only by so doing can we really attain the aim of speaking freely what is in our minds at a meeting, maintain a cheerful spirit at work, get united for the same ends, and guarantee the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various proletarian policies.

To let "one individual alone speak at a meeting" or let the "masses speak for themselves" is a struggle between two kinds of thinking and two world outlooks. Only by getting rid of various non-proletarian ideas and really fostering a proletarian world outlook can we carry out the Party system of democratic centralism.

Party committee secretary Yen Kuo-ch'en is an old comrade who has gone through a long period of tempering. Everyone holds him in respect and counts on him as the first speaker at a meeting and turns to him for a nod of approval in doing things. Yet Comrade Yen Kuo-ch'en never takes himself as one whose word counts. He pays close attention to nipping in the bud any empiricism and feeling of arrogance and self-complacency in his mind. Doggedly he insists on the Party committee's collective leadership.

Once Yen Kuo-ch'en had a different view with a Party committee member on the way of thinking of a squadron. In the light of his own experience and his practice during a stay with the squadron a month ago, he considered the situation of creating "4-good" performances there as very favorable. The Party committee member on the other hand considered this squadron as one full of problems. The majority of Party committee members agreed with Yen Kuo-ch'en's view. But Yen Kuo-ch'en thought that though he had known something about the thing it did not mean that his judgment in the matter was entirely correct. His past experience could have fallen out of line with the developing new situation. "To guard against arrogance is a problem of

principle for the leadership." Therefore, together with other Party committee members, he went to stay with the squadron to make repeated investigations and repeated studies. Everyone was allowed to air his views fully. This added to and completed his knowledge. The Party committee's awareness was unified. The penetrating development of the "4-good" company movement was stimulated.

* * *

The Truth Often Lies in the Hands of the Masses

by

Niu Ching-yao (牛景耀) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 16, 1971)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "To adhere to the mass line, we must consult more with the masses on encountering a problem and be little pupils to the masses." Should trust be put in the masses or in ourselves? This is a major problem of adhering to materialism or to idealism.

Recently, to carry out penetratingly ideological and political-line education, our military control group stationed at a certain factory decided to mobilize the masses to help us with rectification. Could this rectification be launched properly? At the outset, members of the group were not unified in thinking. Some comrades held that "our group has been cited a '4-good' one for two consecutive years and has launched four rectifications together with revolutionary committees. In ordinary times, we lend an ear to the opinions of the masses. What more can the masses have to say about us?" The last thing we expected was that no sooner was a problem handed over to the masses than they went immediately into action.

An old worker holding my hand said emotionally, "Old Niu, you just set your mind at rest. I realize that by making suggestions to such kinfolk as the PLA, I am showing my greatest love for the fraternal soldiers and my greatest concern for the build-up of our political power. It is hoped that you will forever implement venerable Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so that the regime will not change color and we may not be put through the same suffering all over again!"

Inspired by the old workers, the broad revolutionary masses, cherishing a dynamic attitude of concern for the regime and assuming responsibility for our ideological revolutionization, put forward a large number of views earnestly.

Facts have given me a penetrating education: If at the sight of a little success in work we consider the masses satisfied without anything more to say, we shall be showing lack of initiative in applying the "one dividing into two" viewpoint to ourselves and an under-estimation of the masses' political consciousness. Of all the factors to be blamed, none gives more trouble than "arrogance" in our minds. If we just see achievement and not shortcomings and have our line of vision blurred by idealism and metaphysics, can we have the masses in mind? How can we make a correct appraisal of the masses' political consciousness?

This incident has enabled me to realize further that only by taking a correct attitude to ourselves can we make trust in the masses take root ideologically. Only so can we turn the desire for trust in the masses into an act of relying on the masses.

Not long ago, a difference of opinion developed over the question of inviting to our rectification sessions a small number of people who had opposed us in the past but had been proved wrong in the act. The great majority of comrades held that they should be invited over to our place to help us with rectification. Some comrades opined that it was a matter of no consequence whether the small number of persons came over or not. Even if they did, they would not have any constructive opinions to put forward.

In these two different views were reflected two different attitudes toward the masses. With this problem in mind, we again conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must unite with those who share the same view with us and also be good at uniting with those who disagree with us and those who were in opposition to us at one time but were proved by practice to have committed a mistake. We came to understand that Chairman Mao's mass line also involved the problem of how to deal with those who disagreed with us. Whether we are good at uniting with those who disagree with us or whether we can seriously listen to their opinion is an important aspect of the problem of whether we can implement the mass line.

Some comrades have failed to assume a correct attitude toward people who disagreed with them mainly because they feared that the views put forward by them would be "sharp" and be at the "level of class struggle" without any restraint. This in essence represents distrust in the masses and a fear of being made a target of revolution. "A thorough materialist has nothing to fear." In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, we, on the basis of unified understanding, invited over the small number of comrades who had much to say against us and patiently listened to their opinions. This gave us considerable enlightenment and education. Practice shows that so long as we rely on the broad masses and listen broadly to their opinions, we can make ourselves more alert and sharp-eyed and more consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After learning the aforesaid two lessons, we were relatively attentive to the implementation of the mass line in the course of rectification. But to make trust in the masses really take root in our minds is not an easy thing. A few days after, we wanted to invite the representatives of the masses participating in rectification to gather together and pass on to us the opinions put forward by the masses at the basic levels. At this time, some comrades of the group said that if army representatives went down separately to listen to the opinions of the masses and go into their midst to fight self and criticize revisionism, they could surely receive more fervent help from the broad masses and more practical, more direct and more profound education.

Such a suggestion received the approval of the great part of the comrades. But individual cadres got worried. Would the practice of fighting self and criticizing revisionism before the masses detract from the prestige of our army representatives?

With this problem in mind, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "On discovering shortcomings and mistakes in the course of work, a Communist Party member must correct them. They should be unafraid of self-criticism and point out openly a shortcoming where there is one and a mistake where there is one. After being rectified, a shortcoming and a mistake will no longer be such." On the subject "Where does prestige come from?" we launched a heated debate. Everyone came to understand that revolutionary prestige came from the practice of revolutionary struggle. What prestige we commanded from the masses formerly was due to our reliance on the broad masses and the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In our work, we are unavoidably liable to shortcomings and mistakes of one kind or another. If they are overcome in time, we can lead the masses better in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus prestige is enhanced and not diminished.

On the other hand, if we fail to correct the shortcomings and mistakes we have and furtively cover them up, they will always grow in proportions some day. The damage thus will be tremendous.

With a heightened awareness, we went separately into the midst of the masses and seriously fought self and criticized revisionism and received the masses' criticism and supervision. In fact, the masses were very enthusiastic, very sincere and very patient in helping us. This gave us a very profound education. We came to understand the root cause why we used to talk about Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with a seemingly clear idea of it and yet wavered when it came to actual practice. This lay in the fact that our world outlook was not thoroughly remolded and our failure to believe firmly in the truth, "The masses are the real heroes." Only by seriously remolding the world outlook and continuously smashing private interest and promoting public interests can we enable the mass viewpoint to take root in our minds.

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STRUGGLE-CRITICISM-TRANSFORMATION

We Must Study with Problems in Mind

- In light of reality, the support-the-Left personnel of a certain PLA Shenyang unit stationed at the Fushun Excavator Factory assiduously study Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works and seriously acquaint themselves with theories on classes, class struggle, the mass line, political power build-up, etc., and continuously heighten the consciousness of the line, thus giving a boost to the factory-wide struggle-criticism-transformation effort

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 19, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, May 16) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must be capable of mastering and applying the Marxist theory. The object of mastery lies completely in application," the support-the-Left personnel of a certain PLA Shenyang unit stationed at the Fushun Excavator Factory have conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works and persistently taken revolutionary theory as a guide to revolutionary practice. This has given an effective boost to the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation effort throughout the factory.

In studying Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works, the support-the-Left personnel stationed at this factory not only unswervingly carry out in ordinary times the "everyday study" and "study day" system but, under a situation marked by a tight time schedule and the pressure of work, make a persistent practice of eking out time for conscientious study. They combine assiduous study with serious practice and persevere in studying with problems in mind and in living study and application.

Simultaneously with the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works, many people in line with the needs of practical struggle seriously select for study the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and other Marxist-Leninist books and direct the "spearhead" of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to the "object" of the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation.

To follow doggedly the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics is an important problem of struggle-criticism-transformation in a factory. Constantly bearing in mind this problem consciously, the support-the-Left personnel stationed at this factory conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works. They help the revolutionary committee of the factory to give prominence to proletarian politics and set straight the orientation for an enterprise.

For a certain period, the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign in the factory was at a feverish pitch while the production task for excavators had been considerably raised. Under such conditions, how should we handle properly the relations between the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign and a shock production effort?

With this problem in mind, Wang Yu-jen, vice chairman of the factory revolutionary committee and an army representative, conscientiously studied this remark of Marx and Engels, "For nearly 40 years, we have attached unusual importance to class struggle and considered it a direct motive force of history. We have in particular attached importance to class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat and considered it a great lever in the transformation of a modern society." He also studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." He concretely analyzed typical examples. For instance, despite a relatively heavy workload, the logistic group through hanging doggedly onto the lever of class struggle brought about profound changes over the people's spiritual outlook. Its various work programs were fulfilled with flying colors.

Through such a way of associating theory with practice in study and analyzing typical examples, Wang Yu-jen came to understand deeply that classes and class struggle represented a motive force of social development. To give prominence to politics is to wage class struggle vigorously. Through class struggle, we can promote production and lead production forward. Therefore, in handling the relations between the "one-strike and three-oppose" campaign and a shock production effort, he laid firm hold of this lever of class struggle and took the excellent situation in revolution as a stimulation to production. Together with other revolutionary committee members, he fully mobilized the masses to set forth energetically a new trend of class struggle and criticize vigorously the theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of the class struggle spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. A handful of deeply entrenched class enemies were dragged out. The broad worker masses received a living education in class struggle and two-line struggle. With consciousness turned into matter and revolution promoting production, the whole factory's production task for the making of excavators was overfulfilled ahead of time.

From practice, the support-the-Left personnel stationed at the Fushun Excavator Factory have come to understand that whether we fully trust the masses and resolutely rely on them in the course of struggle-criticism-transformation is a major problem bearing on the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and on the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Constantly bearing in mind the problem of how to rely on the masses to make a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation, they study Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works and continuously heighten their initiative in the thorough implementation of the mass line.

At a time when the struggle-criticism-transformation movement was deepening, this factory transferred nearly half of its backbone force and important equipment in support of the construction of a new factory. In making "half of a factory" fulfill continuously the production task of one whole factory, what should we rely on after all? A small number of people of the revolutionary committee of the factory suggested that the state supply more manpower and money and equipment. The overwhelming majority of comrades favored the full development of the human factor and reliance on the masses to solve difficulties and develop production.

Bearing this problem in mind, Kao Shih-p'ing, chairman of the factory's revolutionary committee and chief of staff of a certain unit, joined everyone in the conscientious study of Lenin's remark, "To get millions of laboring people organized provides a favorable condition for revolution and the fountain for revolutionary victory." They also studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The masses have infinite creativeness." They made a penetrating discussion on the two problems: "How to rely on the masses in making revolution" and "How to stay ahead of a mass movement to lead the masses to advance continuously." Every one of them reviewed the historical experience related to the Paris Commune and talked freely on the great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao with the participation of millions upon millions of people. They came to understand deeply that to win victory in the proletarian revolution, we must arouse the masses to action and rely on them. To win a new victory in socialist revolution and construction, we must set the masses in motion and rely upon them. In spite of one thousand and one difficulties, we can triumph over them with the support of the broad masses armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Therefore, the support-the-Left personnel stationed at the factory together with the members of the factory revolutionary committee persevered in preaching Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses, and getting the masses organized and armed. The masses armed with revolutionary theory immediately became a tremendous source of material strength. By promoting the revolutionary spirit of relying on our own efforts and fighting amidst hardship, the broad worker masses vigorously carried out technical innovations and energetically tapped the potentialities of production. In a very short time, they turned out over 100 sets of indigenous equipment of various kinds and introduced 450 technical innovations. For the production of excavators last year, this "half of a factory" set the highest record in history.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "With the political line decided, cadres are the decisive factor." The army representatives responsible for leadership work in the revolutionary committee of the factory hold that to make a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation in a unit, we must continuously consolidate the results of struggle-criticism-transformation. The key lies in proper development of revolutionization of the leading squad. They constantly launched study classes and conscientiously studied a series of theories on the build-up of a political power by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Every one of them heightened his awareness of the great significance

of the build-up of the leading squad in regard to revolutionization. They doggedly adhered to the practice of not forgetting to strive to observe and acquaint themselves with the problems in the build-up of a leading squad, look for shortcomings in themselves and study perseveringly in the course of practice while solving the problems in struggle-criticism-transformation. They firmly upheld the practice of not forgetting to sum up the revolutionization experience of a leading squad, look for the weak links in times of success, put forward continuously new themes of study and persist in repeated study while summing up struggle-criticism-transformation work.

As a result of conscientious study in this way, they have given an effective boost to the ideological revolutionization of the members of the factory revolutionary committee and further given an impetus to construction concerning the revolutionization of leading squads at various levels of the whole factory. At the very start of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectification, a small number of leading members of the factory revolutionary committee failed to assume a correct attitude toward the masses' criticism. The army representatives in the factory revolutionary committee joined every one in the study of Lenin's remarks, "A wise man is free from major mistakes and is capable of rectifying others' mistakes easily and rapidly," and the study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "So long as we stick to what is good in the interests of the people and rectify what is wrong in the interests of the people, this contingent of ours will surely thrive."

By making a discussion in the light of ideological reality, every one came to understand that the masses' criticism of us was prompted by a desire to help us in rectifying our mistakes, avoiding major mistakes and making a proper job of ideological revolutionization. In the factory revolutionary committee, a standing committee member originally gave a relatively poor showing in his democratic style. The masses had something to say against him. Ma Chin-wen, vice chairman of the factory revolutionary committee and an army representative, went outdoors with him to hold heart-to-heart talks with those comrades who had the most to say against him. This won praise from the masses. The prestige of the revolutionary committee was heightened among the masses.

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OILFIELDS

The Bubbling Tsaidam

- Heroic deeds of Tsinghai petroleum workers in developing the Taching spirit for building new oilfields

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 18, 1971)

The Tsaidam basin is bubbling amid the mass movement of "in industry, learn from Taching." Here, petroleum workers of Tsinghai Province use Taching workers as models, persevere in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, and develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. They swiftly transform the old features of this basin with a dauntless and heroic aspiration of the worker class.

At present, people can see a very inspiring sight as soon as they enter the western sector of Tsaidam: one sky-high oil-drilling rig after another stand erect. One cluster of oil tanks after another full of oil are scattered around like chessmen on a board. One oil pipe after another crisscross the area like a spider web. One motor truck after another are running like shuttles day and night. Within a short period of one year and a half, workers of the Tsinghai Petroleum Administration have built a thriving new oilfield in this mountainous area of sand and stones 3,000 meters above sea level.

The "Three Constantly Read Articles" Point Out Orientation, Thousands of Difficulties and Dangers Are No Obstruction

In 1958, petroleum workers of Tsinghai arrived in the western sector of Tsaidam to make prospecting amid the battle drums of the great leap forward. However, in 1962, this area was declared an oilless area as a result of the interference and sabotage from the counter-revolutionary revisitionist line of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, petroleum workers of Tsingtao, relentlessly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "the philosophy of the foreigners' slave" and "the doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace," decided to develop the Taching spirit and to wake up Tsaidam from sound sleep, in order to make contribution to the accelerated development of our country's petroleum industry. In April 1969, the petroleum workers sailed with the east wind of the victorious convention of the "9th Congress" of the Party and re-entered the western sector of Tsaidam.

The western sector of Tsaidam in April experiences quick-changing weather conditions, bright and sunny in the morning, and strong gales in the evening with flying sand and pebbles. At night, the temperature would drop to 20 degrees below zero with bone-chilling and howling northernly wind,

freezing water into ice, becoming extremely cold. The harsh environment and difficult conditions failed to hinder people's pace of advance. The workers repeatedly studied the "three constantly read articles," recollected the course of the fight of the Taching petroleum workers, and said with confidence: "We rely on neither heaven nor earth but only on Mao Tse-tung's thought for winning victory," "We have the 'three constantly read articles' to point out the orientation, and the thousands of difficulties and dangers are no obstruction."

Comrades of the seismological surveying team rang up the curtain of battle. They carried several tents, passed through the Gobi Desert, scaled high hills, braved wind and sandy storm, struggled against the severe cold, travelled under stars and moonlight, and slept in the open air, carrying out a large-scale seismological surveying work.

During the extremely arduous course of seismological surveying, Li Pei-chi, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, displayed the revolutionary spirit of the Taching worker class. In December 1969, he and other comrades were using dynamite to blast seismological wells. No sooner had he started the drilling than a well-leakage took place suddenly, and muddy water poured through the well-wall into the leaking layer. Li Pei-chi immediately took off his cotton-padded jacket, knelt down in the icy mud, rolled up his sleeves, used his bare arms to fill up the leaking hole of the well-wall. A sharp icicle cut a two-inch gash on his right arm, and blood oozed out. The salty water in the mud seeped through the wound, and he felt so painful that his forehead sweated profusely. He remained silent, continuing to do battle. When asked by some one to take a rest, he said: "The worker class fears no death, would they fear pain?" Thus, he stuck it out until the well-wall was filled up.

On another occasion of well-drilling, the cold wind was freezing to the marrow, the earth was covered with snow, and suddenly mud was pouring out of a water-hose 7-8 meters overhead. He immediately rushed forward, and took off the screws of the pump and water-hose. The mud poured down from his head to his feet, his hair and clothes were frozen, and he was trembling with cold. But he disregarded this, courageously waged a battle, and finally succeeded in stopping the downpour of mud, insuring the victorious fulfillment of the surveying task.

In order to further create conditions for opening up oilfields, road-repair workers made a shock effort to repair three highways with a total length of 100 kilometers. One of them is a highway winding up the hillside, and its repair and building work was extremely arduous. This highway was built on a high hill with a steep slope of 50 degrees, and has 147 turns. The road-repairing shock team which undertook the task of repairing and building this highway used the Taching workers as models, displayed the spirit of the "Foolish Old Man who removed the mountain," and carried out hill excavating ceaselessly everyday. When there was need to carry out demolition with dynamite, they would risk their lives, digging holes at a height of over 200 meters for dynamite. In order to speed up the repair and the opening of this highway for traffic so as to enable drilling machines to be shipped uphill at

an early date, the workers braved the severe cold of over 30 degrees below zero, lived on the hill, ate on the hill, and made persistent effort until the completion of the highway.

Surmount Difficulties and Dangers for the Revolution with Willingness To Sacrifice Lives

The battle of drilling wells was begun. The workers, displaying the spirit of the Taching "Iron-man," transported the drilling equipment of several hundred tons to a high hill 3,000-4,000 meters above sea level, and one drilling machine after another started revolving at flying speed.

Due to the extremely complex earth strata of this locality, each drilling worker showed a spirit of responsibility of a high-degree, concentrating attention on the operation, preparing to cope with various conditions that were likely to happen at any moment.

One day a well-drilling team was carrying out drilling at a spot in a strong and howling wind. When the drilling reached a depth of 200 meters, it struck a high-pressure layer of water. Gush after gush of high-pressure water torrents roaringly spurted out of the earth and cracked the earth stratum. The water torrents rose higher and higher and the ground of the well site was slowly sinking. Following shouts of "hurry up to save the equipment," everybody immediately risked their lives and plunged into the battle to save the drilling equipment. Li Chih-chun, a Party member, disregarded the danger to his life and rushed to the most dangerous spot. When he was exerting all his strength to grab a machine, some one shouted: "Old master Li, it's dangerous! Run away quickly." Suddenly, a crash was heard and the well site sank and became a pond. At this moment, the drilling equipment weighing several-score tons were already saved and moved to a more secure place.

One day in July last year, the drilling machine of the drilling team 1258 was revolving normally. Suddenly, the drill head pierced into a stratum of sand and rock, and it got stuck. The well was in danger of becoming useless. Upon hearing this, Hsiao Chan-chi, leader of the team and a Party member, rushed to the well site, jumped up to the drilling platform, said with excitement: "Comrades, this is dangerous. Let me do it, and please run away quickly." Saying this, he courageously and calmly turned the revolving wheel. But because the drill head was tightly stuck and when the revolving wheel was turning, the wheel suddenly turned backward at a flying speed and an iron part of the wheel hit his chest. After effort by everybody, the incident of drill-sticking was eliminated and the oil well-opening was a success. However, Comrade Hsiao Chan-chi heroically gave his own life for the cause of opening oilfields of the motherland.

During battles in his life time, Hsiao Chan-chi who was armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought always gave the safer jobs to other people, and kept dangerous jobs for himself. One day, the well-drilling team in which he was working was drilling a gas well, and the natural gas unexpectedly burst into flames. Upon hearing this, Hsiao Chan-chi who was not on duty rushed to the

site. The fire was burning and the smoke was thick. The safety of the workers and state property at the site of the well were severely threatened. With no regard for his personal safety, he courageously dashed into the flame, bearing the severe pain of burning, running to the bottom of the well shaft, taking off the screws connecting the diesel engine, and succeeding in salvaging the diesel engine. Then, he turned on the water hose and joined other people to extinguish the fire. Everybody acclaimed Hsiao Chan-chi as the "iron-man Wang of Tsaidam," and "A hard proletarian backbone fearing neither hardship nor death."

Drawing Up Ambitious Plans on the Desert, Continuing the Revolution Without Stop

In order to facilitate the development and construction of the oilfields, it was necessary to make urgent effort to explore a short-cut on the geological "forbidden area" 3,600 meters above sea level with the fastest possible speed so as to erect a communication wire network and to link up various oil-producing structures into one unit.

In one early morning of early summer, the oilfield planning team which was assigned the exploratory task carried several bottles of water and some steamed buns, and set off in high spirits under the leadership of Hsueh Tsung-jen, a Party committee member of the Western Sector Command Headquarters.

Inspired by the Taching spirit, they braved the blazing sun on the high hills and steep peaks, trudged through sand and pebbles, climbed precipices, crossed gullies, kept advancing day after day. When their soles raised blisters, they took off their shoes and socks and marched forward bare-footed. The water which they brought with them before setting off was finished, and everybody was so thirsty that their lips became cracked, and the cold steamed breads were so dry and hard that they could not swallow them.

Chao Yen-hsin, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Petroleum Administration and a Communist Party member, related to everybody the brilliant deeds of the workers, peasants, and Red Army who climbed snow mountains and crossed gransslands in the 25,000-li Long March led by the great leader Chairman Mao. He spoke of the heroic aspiration of the Taching workers in battling against heaven and earth, and organized everybody to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield. No matter how difficult and arduous the situation is, as long as there is still one man remaining, he must continue to fight." Everybody received the greatest encouragement and continued their advance, holding up their heads and thrusting forward their chests.

In this way, they waged stubborn struggle against thirst, hunger, fatigue for two days and three nights, victoriously fulfilling the first exploratory task. Subsequently, they conducted the second, third, fourth, and fifth explorations in succession, each person travelling a distance of

over 680 kilometers. They finally discovered the shortest route through the exploration, and installed communication wires in time, speeding up the development of the oilfield.

Following the high-speed development of the oilfield, it was necessary to build an oil refinery at high speed. The workers followed the Taching road of building industry through arduous struggle, repaired their equipment when there was lack of equipment, searched for pipes and wire themselves when there was a lack of supplies, welded oil tanks themselves when there were no tanks, and learned technique through work practice. They spent only 75 days to complete the building of an oil refinery with self-reliance.

During the construction of the oilfield, the workers also displayed the Taching spirit of "building quarters with bare hands," utilized their spare time for digging nearly 400 "underground cave dwellings," solving the difficulty due to shortage of tents. They used Taching as an example, followed the brilliant 'May 7 road, and setting up farms on the desert. They also resorted to self-reliance to build earthen molds, burned bricks, burned lime, and cut reeds to provide part of the building materials for constructing the oilfield.

Spirit was transformed into matter. The Taching spirit has reaped abundant fruit. A new petroleum base at the first stage of development has emerged in the western sector of Tsaidam. At present, the prospected capacity of petroleum reserves in this locality is several times higher than that of the old petroleum base of Tsaidam.

Spurring on a fast horse and never dismounting from the saddle, we are continuing the revolution to advance forward forever. The broad cadres and workers of the Tsinghai Petroleum Administration are determined to raise higher the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to courageously march forward along the road of "learning from Taching in industry" pointed out by the great leader Chairman Mao, and to win still greater victories for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Editor

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RIVER CONTROL

China's Great Achievements in Harnessing Huai River

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1971)

the chinese people in the basin of the huai river have waged a people's war to harness the river and made significant achievements in line with chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed".

the provinces in the huai river basin have built many small, medium-sized and large reservoirs and a number of water detention projects over the past two decades. the tributaries of the huai were dredged or renovated. newly opened waterways, including the hsinshu and hsinyi canals and the main irrigation canal in north kiangsu province, were completed to divert water into the yellow sea.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of honan, anhwei and kiangsu provinces worked together to complete the hsinpien canal and dredged the tono river. the people also built a number of irrigation and drainage works to meet the needs of expanding agriculture. these efforts have greatly raised effectiveness of the people's struggles against flood and waterlogging and quickly expanded the irrigated area. while they were building the projects, the people did a good job of improving farmland. therefore, great changes have taken place in the low-yield areas which used to suffer from frequent disasters and soil alkalization. many advanced units have come to the fore in the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade. grain output in many communes and brigades surpasses the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. hydro-electric power stations and water transport have also developed rapidly.

the huai is one of china's major rivers. it goes through honan, anhwei, kiangsu provinces and part of shantung province. this area is an important agricultural producer. because the harmful measures taken by the reactionary ruling classes before liberation, heavy rain would bring floods. there was waterlogging after even light rain. but when rainfall was scanty, it would be a year of drought for the peasants. for thousands of years, the peasants lived a miserable life. after liberation, chairman mao made a vital decision to harness the huai river. the great call "the huai river must be harnessed" which chairman mao issued encouraged millions of peasants in the locality to defeat disasters and transform nature.

since the ninth party national congress, the deepening of the mass movement last winter to learn from tachai in particular, the party organizations and revolutionary committees in the area have strengthened their leadership and mobilized the masses. a new upsurge in farmland construction projects centered on water conservancy works has come into being. they persist in the policy of walking on two legs, that is to say building large, medium-sized and small projects on the basis of giving priority to small ones, completing the unfinished parts of the networks and depending on projects built by the communes and production brigades. they built water conservancy works, improved farmland and created more land that gives stable, high yields despite drought or waterlogging. this created favourable conditions for the development of agriculture.

the upper reaches of the huai river in honan province run through 70 counties and cities, accounting for 60 per cent of the province's total area. this is the main grain, cotton and oil producing area in the province. over the past 20 years, the people there, with the kind attention of chairman mao, have worked on harnessing the huai river system in an all-round way, bringing floods in the mountainous areas under partial control and setting up a drainage system on the plain in addition to irrigation. this has initially improved the silted up river beds, put the river system in order and helped reduce waterlogging and drought.

the people continued farm construction centred on water conservancy projects from last winter. firmly implementing the eight point charter for agriculture (see note), they worked to tame the rivers and at the same time improved soils combining the harnessing of the huai with creation of stable and high-yield fields that are secure against drought and waterlogging. they dredged and deepened more than 20 river beds, built or continued work on a number of reservoirs and ponds and dug over 20,000 pump wells, all in one winter and the following spring. the high yield fields were expanded. there are some counties and cities and a large number of communes and brigades in the reaches which have one-fifteenth of a hectare of irrigated land per person. all this has laid a foundation for a good harvest this year.

thirty-two counties and cities in anhwei province are situated in the middle reaches of the huai river, covering over 60 per cent of the total arable land. the huai before liberation, due to harmful measures taken by the feudal dynasties and the kuomintang reactionaries, was in disorder. the yellow river water poured into it, creating serious floods, but over the years since liberation, the people of anhwei have responded to chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed" by building many small and medium-sized reservoirs, the four big reservoirs of fotzuling, meishan, nsianghungtien and motzutan and the large pishinnang irrigation system which uses water from the four large reservoirs and the lungnokou reservoir. they dug the nsinpien and other canals. in addition, they repaired and raised the huaipei dyke and completed water detention works, bringing the huai river under control. many areas can now resist flood and drought. grain output has risen considerably. large numbers of communes and brigades surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

last winter they started a new campaign to dig wells, ponds and ditches and build reservoirs and try to complete the backbone projects. in addition to this, they built or continued work on a number of pumping stations which lift the huai river water for irrigation. all this was done by following the principle of laying emphasis on small projects and on building subsidiary works and bringing the initiative of the communes and brigades into play. last year, more than 80,000 wells, including 10,000 pump wells, were dug on the huaipei plain. while engaging in water control, they worked hard to deep-plough and level land so as to help expand the high-yield fields.

the huai river system in kiangsu province is made up of the huai, yiho, shuho and szushui rivers, covering a basin that has an area of 59,800 square kilometres. most of the regions in northern anhwei province are in the lower reaches of these rivers. over the past 20 years, the people have opened flood discharge channels for the yiho, shuho and szushui and set up the north kiangsu main irrigation canal, a new

outlet to the sea for the huai river. at the same time they repaired and strengthened dykes along the rivers, sea and lakes, completed large, medium-sized and small sluices and dams, dug and dredged drainage and irrigation ditches and canals, and set up pumping stations in the low-lying areas. completion of these projects has initially brought flood in the huai river system under control, protects farmland against drought and waterlogging and irrigates more fields.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party organizations and revolutionary committees of the areas concerned in kiangsu province encouraged the people to quicken the pace to harness the huai river. as a result, construction for the first stage of the project to divert the huai river water into the yangtze river was completed in the winter of 1969.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels of the province have since last winter made an over-all plan and strengthened leadership. they led the people in carrying out farm construction centred on water conservancy projects and made great achievements. at the same time, they continued the large projects for harnessing the huai, including the project to conduct the huai river water into the yangtze.

the southwestern and southern parts of shantung province in the basin of the huai were known for their frequent drought and flood before liberation. in the past two decades, they have dredged and deepened the three rivers in the locality and dug two canals, built reservoirs in the upper reaches of the yiho, shuho and szushui and used the water in the lower reaches for irrigation. now stable and high-yield fields have increased.

further efforts have been made in the province to dredge and deepen rivers, build water conservancy projects and improve the soil since last winter. after a winter and a spring of hard struggle, large numbers of projects were completed and have begun giving benefits. many stable and high-yield fields have been built. the irrigated acreage has been expanded. the linyi region in the southern part of the province dug and improved 2,000 ditches and canals last winter and this spring, with a total length of over 3,000 kilometres. more than 66,000 hectares of irrigated farmland were expanded or improved.

(note: the eight-point charter for agriculture covers soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management.)

IRRIGATION

Southwest China Brigade Builds Irrigation Aqueduct

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 23, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the hsinmin brigade of hanyuan county in szechwan province, southwest china, have built an aqueduct to provide irrigation for one-fifth of its farmland. by self-reliance and hard struggle, they did in 50 days what they had wanted for more than a decade.

the villages which later formed the commune organized the masses to cut through hills and build a thirty-kilometre-long canal in 1957. this brought water from mountain springs to most of the land of hsinmin and other villages and helped them raise grain output greatly. but 13 hectares of hsinmin's land scattered on rocky shihtzu mountain had no water for irrigation.

the peasants have built an aqueduct spanning a 70 metre-wide gorge that is 150 metres deep. this leads water to shihtzu mountain on which grain output remained low.

before the canal was started, the poor and lower-middle peasants had the idea of using water from it for the mountain. but local authorities had no faith in the masses because they were influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of relying solely on "experts pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they saw the spanning of the gorge as a stupendous project that could not be undertaken without experts and modern equipment. so they squelched the idea.

the great proletarian cultural revolution made the peasants more determined to build socialism. they again proposed that an aqueduct be built. the brigade's newly set up leading body was convinced that the people could do the job by their own efforts.

the leading body organized the brigade members to discuss how the aqueduct should be built. the peasants worked out their own methods. they said: "we are loyal to chairman mao and can do everything with our hands. with mao tsetung thought guiding us we can surmount even the biggest difficulties."

an aqueduct had to be thrown between the top of shihtzu mountain, which looks like a sleeping lion, and the mountain opposite it, spanning a gorge. some water conservancy technicians had earlier suggested that a bridge be put up preparatory to building the aqueduct. the poor and lower-middle peasants made extensive investigations and analysis and worked out another procedure. they put forward many plans and the best one was adopted. the aqueduct was to be built like a suspension bridge with 13 cm.-wide steel pipes and steel cables. construction started in january of this year. the peasant builders withstood hardship and fatigue to overcome all difficulties in stretching the steel cable from mountain top to mountain top and creating the aqueduct that consists of thirteen 7 metre-long, 13 cm.-wide pipes. the project was completed in 50 days.

the poor and lower-middle peasants hailed this as a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line as they saw crystal clear water from the mountain springs gush into the fields.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAWB

Organ of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Hails Chairman Mao's May 20 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

"the call", organ of the afro-asian writers' bureau, in its second issue carried an editorial entitled "strengthen unity to fight the common enemy", hailing the first anniversary of chairman mao's solemn may 20 statement.

the editorial says: "may 20 this year marks the first anniversary of chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' this statement scientifically sums up the experience of revolutionary anti-imperialist struggle of the world people in the 25 years since the end of world war ii, and with great foresight predicts the bright prospects of this struggle. ever since it was made public, the statement has been spread far and wide; it has pointed out the orientation to the peoples who are engaged in heroic struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and greatly enhanced their fighting will and confidence in victory.

"in his solemn statement, chairman mao tsetung points out: 'revolution is the main trend in the world today.' the development of the world situation in the past year has fully borne out this thesis. throughout the world, the tide of struggle against u.s. imperialism keeps on gathering momentum. the international anti-u.s. united front has been further consolidated and continues to grow."

after reviewing the situation of the world peoples' struggle against imperialism, the editorial points out: "today's excellent international situation requires the peoples of asia, africa and the rest of the world to further strengthen their militant unity, continue to consolidate and broaden the international anti-u.s. united front, bring about a new upsurge of the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, and win new victories."

it says: "the international anti-u.s. united front is the logical outcome of the historical developments of the present era. after world war ii, u.s. imperialism, stepping into the shoes of the german, italian and japanese fascists, has been carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere in a vain attempt to dominate the whole world and enslave the peoples." "committing all kinds of evils, u.s. imperialism has set itself against the peoples of the whole world including the american people, thus completely revealing its ferocious features as their common enemy. oppression gives rise to resistance. where there is aggression there is struggle against aggression. to unite against u.s. imperialism has become the common demand of the peoples and the call of our time. in the past year, all the nations and peoples that are subjected to aggression, interference, control and bullying by u.s. imperialism, have, with greater courage, risen in resistance and initiated a new upsurge of

anti-u.s. struggle. their broad united front has been steadily consolidated and developed, which has put the savage u.s. aggressors in an unprecedented isolation."

it says: "the rapid growth and brilliant victories the three indochinese peoples have gained in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the sustained development of the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, the smashing of the armed invasion of the colonialist mercenaries by the guinean and other african peoples, the magnificent fighting will of the latin american peoples in defending their territorial waters, the victorious struggle of the petroleum-exporting countries against international oil monopoly capital -- all this has borne witness to the militant role of the anti-u.s. united front and the tremendous force of a broad unity, and has provided valuable experiences for the consolidation and growth of the anti-u.s. united front of the peoples throughout the world."

it points out: "to oppose u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs is the general orientation for the world people's revolutionary struggle." "we are confident that the peoples of asia, africa and the rest of the world, will treasure the interests of the revolution, adhere to this general orientation and thereby promote the further consolidation and growth of the international anti-u.s. united front and keep the tide of anti-u.s. struggle throughout the world advancing wave upon wave."

the editorial concludes: "progressive and revolutionary writers in asia and africa constitute an important contingent of the anti-u.s. forces in the field of culture which is a component part of the international anti-u.s. united front. the present situation requires the afro-asian writers to forge still closer ties with the broad masses of the people and to strengthen the unity in their own ranks. afro-asian colleagues, let us make new efforts, together with the people in asia, africa and the whole world, to promote the cause of unity against imperialism, under the inspiration of the great call 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation'"

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Workers' Delegation Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet today hospitably entertaining the chinese workers' delegation headed by pan shih-kao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, which returned to peking recently from a visit to albania.

present at the banquet were members of the delegation shen mao-kung, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the honan provincial

committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the conference of representatives of honan revolutionary workers, and liang chin-tang, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and member of the standing committee of the conference of representatives of kwangchow revolutionary workers, and working staff of the delegation wu hsing-tang and ma wei-mao.

also present were liu hsi-chang and ni chih-fu, members of the c.p.c. central committee, members of the standing committee of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and leading members of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the peking municipal committee of the c.p.c. and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; and leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chiao kuan-hua, jen yun-chung, yu chan, li lien-ching, nan hsu, liu ke-ming, mao pao-chung, hsi chao-ming and chang chuan-chung; as well as comrades hsiung yuan-chieh and chang chen-hai.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, spiro rusha, commercial counsellor, fatbardh dedja, third secretary, and halit qafleshi, attache, of the albanian embassy in peking, and thoma nage, correspondent of the albanian paper "zeri i popullit".

in the course of the banquet, which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests proposed toasts time and again to the ever-lasting great friendship between the people and between the working class of the two countries.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

"Voice of National United Front of Cambodia" Broadcast Editorial on Anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 20 Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

the "voice of the national united front of cambodia" radio broadcast on may 20 an editorial entitled "the chinese people's resolute support to the national and democratic struggle of the khmer people". the editorial expressed the determination of the cambodian people to carry through to the end the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, whatever the sacrifices.

the editorial said: "on may 20, 1970 in his solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' chairman mao tsetung reaffirmed the inestimable support given by the great and heroic chinese people to the struggling cambodian people."

it continued: "with a long tradition of patriotic struggle and putting to full play their revolutionary intelligence and virtues, the khmer people rise up, as one man, and unite around the national united front of kampuchea with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, holding high the banner of struggle against u.s. aggression and for national

salvation. in a short span of time, they achieved brilliant victories in all fields and made an important contribution to the cause of national liberation of the peoples suffering from oppression and aggression by imperialism led by u.s. imperialism."

the editorial said: "it was just at a time when u.s. aggression was most frantic, that chairman mao tsetung brought to the cambodian people the immensely powerful and firm support and illustrious and enthusiastic encouragement from the 700 million chinese people. he declared, 'i warmly support the fighting spirit of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in opposing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. i warmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. i warmly support the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea.'"

praising the indestructible friendship and unity between the khmer and chinese peoples, the editorial went on, "the khmer people, who have won numerous and brilliant victories in their struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, will never forget the firm and warm support and immense and effective aid given them by the chinese people and the government of the people's republic of china."

"our people are convinced that thanks to the support of the peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world, notably the support of the great chinese people, and together with the brotherly peoples of viet nam and laos, our people will inevitably achieve total victory over the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys," the editorial added.

the editorial said at the end, "our people are more determined than ever to carry out the struggle, whatever the sacrifices, to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their foreign lackeys out of the country, completely eliminate the traitors of phnompenn headed by lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann and restore sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country so as to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia."

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Congolese Army Football Team Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 23, 1971)

the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo led by lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army, left nanking for shanghai by air today after concluding its friendly visit here.

the football team arrived here from sian on may 19. the chinese people's liberation army nanking units gave a banquet that evening in honour of the congolese friends. on may 20, the p.l.a. nanking units held a ceremony at the wutaishan people's stadium to welcome the visiting team. during its stay in nanking, the congolese football team played the kiangsu and anhwei provincial football teams in two friendly matches.

watching the matches were leading members of the p.l.a. nanking units, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee including tu ping, wu ta-sheng, chou kuan-wu, chien chun, liao jung-piao and wang liu-sheng. tu ping and wu ta-sheng met and had a friendly talk with lieutenant jacques n'dolou and jean-jacques melingui, political instructor of the congolese national people's army football team.

while in nanking, the congolese friends visited a unit of the p.l.a. nanking units and attended an exhibition of military skills. they also visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, saw a revolutionary theatrical performance given by the little red soldiers mao tsetung thought propaganda team and visited the scenic spots in the eastern suburbs of the city.

when the congolese army football team arrived in and left nanking, it was warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the p.l.a. nanking units, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and football players of kiangsu and anhwei provinces.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban and Peking Football Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1971)

the cuban national football team played a friendly match with the peking football team here this afternoon and was given a warm welcome by 80,000 spectators from the capital.

watching the match were:

otto luis riera brito, leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and leader of the cuban national football team; viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim, and his wife, and justo rodriguez rodriguez, commercial counsellor, and his wife, of the cuban embassy in peking;

basilio rodriguez rodriguez, cuban ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, who stopped over in peking; and

ting kuo-yu, leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, chou jung-kuo, chen teh-ho, fan ko, chiang wen-chai, liu kuo-an, hsin cheng, tsou po-hsien and wei chun-lin.

the match was held in the peking workers' stadium and it left a deep impression on the spectators. the friendship and unity shown by the chinese and cuban players won rounds of warm applause from the audience.

after the match, team leader otto luis riera brito, charge d'affaires a.i. viriato mora diaz and his wife, and ambassador basilio rodriguez rodriguez, in company of ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin and li ching-chuan, stepped down from the rostrum and cordially shook hands with players of the two countries and were photographed together with them.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN CHINA

Chinese Foreign Ministry Invites Second Group of Members of Diplomatic Missions to Visit Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

the second group of members of diplomatic missions of 32 countries in peking, including ambassadors and charges d'affaires a.i. of 16 countries, visited the provinces of hupeh, kwangtung and honan from may 8 to 20. they made the visits at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry.

they visited factories, people's communes and a hospital and the hungchi canal in linhsien county of honan province. they also visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement chairman mao founded in 1926, and china's 1971 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow. wherever they went, they were accorded a warm and friendly reception by leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees concerned, as well as revolutionary masses.

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua and leading members of the departments concerned of the foreign ministry were in their company.

CHINA AND ITALY

Premier Chou En-lai and Others Meet Italian Government Economic Delegation and Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

premier chou en-lai, together with leading members of the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of foreign affairs and press institutions, today met all members of the government economic delegation of the republic of italy and members of the italian diplomatic mission in peking.

leader of the 76-member delegation is hon. mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade, and deputy leader is armando fracassi, director of the department for trade agreements of the ministry for foreign trade. it includes friends from economic, banking, industrial and journalist circles. it is the first big delegation at governmental level sent by the italian government to china since the establishment of sino-italian diplomatic relations. when the delegation members and

ambassador folco trabalza and embassy officials entered the hall, premier chou en-lai and leading members of the departments concerned shook hands with them cordially. they were then photographed together.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, premier chou en-lai extended a warm welcome during the meeting to the visiting italian guests from afar. he said: both china and italy hold that all nations, whether big or small, are equals, and oppose the acts of one or two so-called super-powers to contend for hegemony and dominate the world. we stand for friendly intercourse on an equal footing between people of various countries. we hold that the problems of every country should be settled by its own people and no foreign intervention is allowed.

he expressed belief that the italian friends' current visit to china would help promote friendly intercourse between the people of china and italy and increase the economic exchanges and the exchanges in trade, culture, science and technology between both countries.

premier chou en-lai requested the italian friends, upon their return, to convey the regards of the chinese government and people to the italian government and people.

then, premier chou en-lai and pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, chi peng-fei and teng kang had a friendly conversation with delegation leader mario zagari, deputy leader armando fracassi and ambassador folco trabalza and other italian friends -- eugenio carbone, metello bilotta, giulio bilancioni, giampaolo tozzoli, giovanni saragat, giuseppe caron, antigono donati, giovanni nasi, romolo arena, sergio lepri, sergio milani and dino gentili.

present at the meeting were leading members of the chinese departments concerned cheng yi-shan, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po, chu chien-pai, tang hai-kuang, yuan lu-lin, chang shih-cheng, tsui ping, wang wen-lin, tien li-chun, li chang-ching, liu ko, chang kuang-tou, chen cheng-chung, han piao, tsai hsin-teh and yang wei, as well as chinese staff members, including yu chuan-hsi and chi tsung-hua.

Minister Zagari Gives Cocktail Party on Occasion of Visit to China of Italian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade, gave a cocktail party this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the italian government economic delegation he is leading.

present were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of the departments concerned cheng yi-shan, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po, chu chien-pai, tang hai-kuang, yuan lu-lin, han hsu, wang lei, chang shih-cheng, li chin-hua, wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wang hsiao-yi; and leading members of china's various national import and export corporations.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and diplomatic officials of the italian embassy and all members of the italian government economic delegation attended the cocktail party.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Italian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1971)

the italian government economic delegation left peking by air today for a friendly visit to shanghai. the leader of the delegation is hon. mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade, and its deputy leader is armando fracassi, director of the department for trade agreements of the ministry for foreign trade.

the distinguished italian guests were seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; leading members of the departments concerned cheng yi-shan, peng chin-po, chu chien-pai, tang hai-kuang, yuan lu-lin, chang shin-cheng, teng kang, tsui ping, wang wen-lin and wang hsiao-yi; and leading members of various national import and export corporations of china.

also present were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the delegation is being accompanied by wang jun-sheng, leading member of a department concerned under the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and antonino restivo, minister of the italian embassy in peking.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Wins Fresh Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

the malayan national liberation army recently launched valiant attacks on the enemy in kelantan and perak provinces and won repeated fresh victories, according to the "voice of malayan revolution".

in the early hours of april 13, 70 to 80 men of the reactionary malaysian and thai armed forces and police launched a surprise attack on the encampment of a mass movement working team of the malayan national liberation army in the northern area of kelantan province bordering thailand. the n.l.a. fighters immediately mounted heroic counter-attack and threw the enemy into confusion. fleeing helter-skelter, some of the enemy trod on mines laid by the n.l.a. men while some others fell into traps laid by them. in the more than one hour fighting, the national liberation army killed or wounded more than 40 enemy men.

on april 23, the malayan national liberation army killed three and wounded one enemy troops with mines in the northern area of perak province bordering thailand. earlier, the malayan national liberation army on april 1 and 14 killed or wounded some 20 enemy troops in the same area by mine-warfare.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, May 22, 1971)

chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu gave a film reception here on the evening of may 20. the chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown to the warm welcome of the guests.

among the over 350 people present at the reception were hamdi ould mouknass, mauritanian minister of external affairs, mohamed salem ould mkhaitirat, minister of fishery and mercantile marine, mohamed ali cherif, secretary general of the presidential office, other government officials, and friendly personages of mauritanian and other countries.

some foreign diplomatic envoys to mauritania attended the reception on invitation.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada and Kumar Shah and Other Nepalese Guests See Modern Revolutionary Ballet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1971)

princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal and kumar khadga bikram shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" this evening. they were accompanied by kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun.

attending the performance were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

accompanying the guests in seeing the performance were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and leading members of the departments concerned wang chen, yeh cheng-chang and tang yeh-wen.

when princess sharada and kumar shah entered the theatre, the audience rose and greeted with prolonged applause the distinguished guests from china's friendly neighbour nepal. the performance of the china dance drama troupe was warmly

received by the distinguished guests. when it was over, princess sharada and kumar shah and others went on stage, cordially shook hands with the dancers and were photographed with them.

this morning princess sharada and kumar shah and other distinguished nepalese guests visited the shihchahai juvenile amateur physical culture school in the company of li ching-chuan, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission. there they saw how the trainees, ranging from seven to sixteen in age, were having lessons in swimming, ice-hockey, table tennis, gymnastics, wushu (chinese boxing), basketball and volleyball. in the afternoon, they visited the peking art handicrafts workshop. during the past few days, they also visited scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking. wherever they went, they were accorded a warm welcome.

China's Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Sports Exhibition in Honor of Princess Sharada and Kumar Shah and Other Nepalese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china held a special sports exhibition this evening to give a warm welcome to princess sharada rajya laksnmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal and kumar khadga bikram shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife and diplomatic officials of the embassy attended.

the sports exhibition took place in the capital indoor stadium. there were the national flags of china and nepal hanging side by side, as well as large streamers reading: "a warm welcome to her highness princess sharada of nepal and kumar shah exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal exclamation"

princess sharada and kumar shah and the other distinguished guests were greeted with thunderous ovations from the 18,000 spectators when they mounted the rostrum in the company of kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, tsao cheng, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and others.

among the other distinguished guests watching the exhibition were:

sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

otto luis riera brito, leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation and leader of the cuban national football team, and all members of the team; viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires a.i. of the cuban embassy in peking, and his wife; and

heads of diplomatic missions in peking.

the exhibition covered gymnastics, badminton and table tennis. the chinese men and women sportsmen were warmly applauded.

at the end of the exhibition, princess sharada and kumar shah and other distinguished guests went to the arena in the company of n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and deputy chief of the general staff wang hsin-ting. they shook hands with the sportsmen, congratulating them on their success.

also accompanying the distinguished guests during the exhibition were leading members of chinese departments concerned liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, li ching-chuan, yu li-chun and wang chen.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Korea Gives Banquet on 11th Anniversary of Hsinhua-KCNA Agreement

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 22, 1971)

tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in korea, gave a banquet at the embassy this evening warmly celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the exchange of news between the hsinhua news agency and the korean central news agency.

present at the banquet were: kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency; han jung taek, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists' union; a responsible member of the press and publishing department; chon myong su, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; and personnel of departments concerned.

all members of the visiting chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, were present.

tai lu and kim song gol made cordial speeches at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of lofty revolutionary friendship and militant unity.

after the banquet, the korean journalist comrades-in-arms were entertained with a chinese colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

Korean Visiting Group to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1971)

an 18-member visiting group to china of the democratic people's republic of korea arrived here by train today at the invitation of the china travel and tourist administrative bureau. the group is led by li yu jin, vice-chairman of the chagang provincial people's committee.

welcoming the group at the railway station were leading members of the chinese departments concerned ti wen-wei, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, han kuang-yeh, hsu chung-ching and li fu-ten, and representatives of the peking revolutionary people.

present at the railway station were kim jai suk, minister-counsellor, and kim yong hak, third secretary, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

ting kuo-yu, leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the group this evening.

Pyongyang Meeting Welcomes Chinese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 21, 1971)

a meeting of journalists was held here this afternoon by the central committee of the korean journalists' union and the central committee of the korea-china friendship association to warmly welcome the chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

present at the meeting were comrades han ik su and yang hyong sop; choe yun su, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; chong jun gi, chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists' union and responsible editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun"; sin in ha, vice-director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; responsible cadres of the press organs and a large number of reporters, editors and publishing workers; and working people and servicemen of the korean people's army in the city.

tai lu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the meeting was held at the pyongyang grand theatre. at the centre of the rostrum were huge portraits of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, flanked by the national flags of korea and china. slogans in big korean and chinese characters at the hall read: "long live

the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese people exclamation" and "down with u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the common enemies of the people of korea and china exclamation"

kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, and shih shao-hua gave warm and friendly speeches at the meeting.

comrade kim song gol first of all extended warm welcome to the chinese journalists' delegation in the name of the central committee of the korean journalists' union, the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and all the korean pressmen, and referred to the significance of the current visit of the fraternal chinese journalists' delegation to korea.

he quoted the teaching of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people: "to oppose imperialism and strive for freedom and national independence, the people of our two countries have traversed the path of protracted, arduous and difficult struggle and in the course of it shed a great deal of blood."

comrade kim song gol pointed to the fact that the cmmmunists and peoples of the two fraternal countries had for a long time waged bloody struggles together against brigandish japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism.

"the friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples are being further strengthened and developing because comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, spare nothing for their strengthening and development, always devoting deep attention to them," he said emphatically.

he noted: we will make every effort in the future to further consolidate and develop the militant friendship and solidarity which was sealed in blood between the korean and chinese peoples and pressmen in the flames of the protracted revolutionary struggle against the common enemies and withstood the trials of history.

comrade kim song gol pointed to the fact that the chinese people have achieved a shining victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution under the wise leadership of the communist party of china with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its leader and with his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, thus smashing the attempt to restore capitalism, changing the looks of the country and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. today the chinese people, in response to chairman mao's call "unite to win still greater victories", are successfully carrying out in high spirits the various militant tasks set forth at the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and bringing about a new high tide in the overall struggle for the revolution, production and preparedness against war.

he went on: "the korean people rejoice, as over their own, at the achievements made by the fraternal chinese people and heartily wish them greater victory and achievements in the struggle for accelerating socialist construction and strengthening national defence."

he quoted the teaching of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people: "so long as u.s. imperialism refuses to give up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the only course for the chinese people is to remain determined to go on fighting side by side with the korean people ... we are ready to fight right up to the moment when it is willing to stop, right up to the moment of complete victory for the chinese and korean peoples."

"the korean and chinese peoples defeated the brutal imperialist aggressors with their united efforts in the past and are fighting together on the common front against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism today. in the future, too, we will fight together and win victory together," he noted.

he went on: "we, journalists, united firm with the progressive journalists of the world under the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. struggle, will sharpen our pen of justice to lay bare the heinous policies of aggression and war pursued by u.s. imperialism in south korea, taiwan, indochina and the rest of asia and in all parts of the world and, at the same time, vigorously arouse the peoples of fighting countries of asia, africa and latin america to the decisive struggle for mutilating u.s. imperialism."

"we will actively support and encourage the just struggle of the chinese people to augment the economic might and defence capabilities of the country and liberate taiwan," he declared.

he expressed the conviction that the militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples and pressmen would be further strengthened in the future.

then, comrade shih shao-hua spoke at the meeting. he first of all expressed profound thanks for the enthusiastic and friendly reception accorded the delegation by the korean people during its visit in the last 20-odd days.

referring to the great successes scored by the korean people under the leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung in the struggle for safeguarding the fatherland and building socialism, he said: "we witnessed the heroic mettle and staunch fighting will of the korean people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the pak jung hi puppet clique and for the unification of their fatherland at an early date. we also saw with our own eyes the spirit of the korean people of plain living and hard struggle and self-reliance as well as their high labour enthusiasm. we also witnessed the brilliant successes attained by the korean people in socialist revolution and socialist construction and learned many valuable experiences from the korean comrades." "the chinese people and journalists rejoice at the great achievements won by the korean people as over their own and express admiration for them."

comrade shih shao-hua said: "china and korea are fraternal neighbouring countries linked by the same mountains and rivers and are closely related like the lips and the teeth. the people and journalists of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe and the same fate. the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has said: 'in the course of the just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have cemented in blood their comradeship-in-arms'. the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung has

taught: 'korea and china are friendly neighbours linked together as blood and flesh and the people of the two countries are brothers bound by deep-rooted friendship ties'."

comrade shih shao-hua said: "the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the chinese and korean people and journalists are cemented in blood in the protracted struggle against the common enemy, and are forged personally by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. this revolutionary friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is fully in accord with the common interests of the people of our two countries, and can never be undermined by any enemy."

comrade shih shao-hua said: "the purpose of the chinese journalists' delegation's visit to korea is to learn from the heroic korean people, from the comrades-in-arms on the front of journalism in korea. we are convinced that through this visit the friendship and cooperation between us will certainly be further strengthened and promoted."

the speeches of comrades kim song gol and shih shao-hua won repeated applause. the meeting proceeded in a revolutionary atmosphere of militant friendship and great unity between the two countries.

after the meeting, an art performance was given by pyongyang artists, in which revolutionary songs and dances of the two countries were performed.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Foreign Ministry Gives Dinner to Mark 20th Anniversary of Pakistan-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 22, 1971)

the pakistan ministry of foreign affairs gave a dinner in islamabad yesterday evening to warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the islamic republic of pakistan and the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion on the pakistan side were sultan mohammad khan, secretary of the foreign ministry; ghias uddin ahmed, secretary of the defence ministry; lieutenant general moammad ayub khan, director general of medical services of the pakistan armed forces; tayyab husain, industrial adviser to the president; abdul qayyam, secretary of the president's secretariat; and other high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy attended the dinner on invitation.

speaking at the dinner, sultan mohammad khan said that from ancient times there existed a traditional friendship between pakistan and china. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries 20 years ago,

friendship between the two peoples has further developed. although pakistan and china have different social systems, yet friendship between the two countries has been consolidated on the basis of the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. in the past 20 years' ups and downs, china always stood by as a true friend.

he said: "we in pakistan rejoice over your achievements in various fields under the inspiring leadership of chairman mao tsetung."

concluding his speech, sultan mohammad khan proposed toasts to the health and long life of chairman mao, the health of vice-chairman lin and the health of premier chou.

in his speech, ambassador chang tung expressed thanks to the pakistan ministry of foreign affairs and happiness to celebrate together with pakistan friends the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and pakistan. he recalled the development of friendship between the two countries since the establishment of the diplomatic relations and said that china and pakistan have supported each other. he expressed gratitude to the pakistan government and people for supporting the restoration of china's legitimate seat in the united nations and opposing the imperialist scheme of creating "two chinas".

chang tung pointed out that the development and consolidation of friendship between china wnd pakistan not only benefit the people of the two countries, but also help the anti-imperialist cause of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america. he expressed the hope that friendship between the two countries would further develop.

in conclusion, ambassador chang tung proposed a toast to the health of president yanya khan.

the dinner proceeded throughout in a friendly atmosphere.

Pakistan Border Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1971)

a pakistan border trade delegation led by brigadier general mahboob khan, resident of gilgit, arrived here by air today. the delegation is scheduled to hold talks on border trade with a chinese delegation in urumchi of sinkiang.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were hsi yeh-sheng, li ta-nan and huang jen-chuan, leading members of the chinese departments concerned, and fan chih-kang, member of the chinese border trade delegation.

present were minister m.a. jafri, agricultural counsellor a.z.m. obaidullah khan and first secretary (commercial) k.a.m. salahuddin ahmad, of the pakistan embassy in peking.

US IN INDOCHINA

US Imperialism in Throes of Death-Bed Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1971)

u.s. imperialism's fiasco in indochina and striking snags everywhere in the world have brought about the further deepening of the political, economic and social crises in the united states. just as the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."

u.s. imperialism which obstinately pursues the policies of aggression and war, has again and again expanded its war of aggression in indochina: it flagrantly started the invasion of cambodia on april 30 last year; while stepping up its bombing of north viet nam and intensifying its aggression against south viet nam and cambodia, u.s. imperialism sent u.s. and puppet troops in a massive invasion of laos last february, trampling on the sovereignty of other countries in disregard of world public opinion and acting most arrogantly and barbarously. however, in the battle on highway 9 in laos, it lost altogether more than 16,000 u.s. and puppet troops, nearly 500 planes, hundreds of tanks and more than one hundred artillery pieces. in cambodia in the past year, the list of losses included 170,000 u.s. and puppet troops, more than 900 planes, 200 military vessels and thousands of military vehicles. the puppet regime besieged in phnompenh has become still more shaky and precarious. the dogfight for power and wealth within the puppet clique is raging, with neither faction giving way. the recent farce of the difficult birth of a "new cabinet" had lasted for more than 10 days before the curtain was drawn temporarily. the three heroic indochinese peoples have proclaimed with their splendid victories the bankruptcy of the "nixon doctrine".

in 1964-1969, u.s. imperialism had thrown more than 500,000 of its troops and more than 100 billion dollars of military expenditures into its war of aggression in viet nam, with the use of all but nuclear weapons. still, it could not win. on the contrary, it impoverished the nation and exhausted its resources and sank deeper and deeper into the mire of war. hence the dishing up of the "nixon doctrine" and war "vietnamization" scheme by nixon in 1969.

after suffering disastrous defeats in the aggressive war unleashed by u.s. imperialism with its own troops, nixon tried to persist in aggression and avert defeat on the battlefield by making asians fight asians. however, the bankruptcy of the "nixon doctrine" and war "vietnamization" scheme show that the u.s. imperialists are no match for the indochinese peoples, no matter whether they do the fighting themselves or arm their puppets to fight for them. u.s. imperialism is going from bad to worse and its defeat in indochina is irrevocable.

the victories won by the peoples of the three indochinese countries in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation are a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating a strong, a small nation defeating a big. it greatly inspires and supports the people the world over in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all their running dogs. u.s. imperialism is heavily hit by the just struggle of the

korean people against u.s. aggression and for peaceful reunification of their fatherland, by the struggles of the people of china, japan, korea, the three countries in indochina, other asian countries and oceania against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' revival of japanese militarism, by the struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and zionism, by the struggles of the peoples of the latin american countries to defend national independence and state sovereignty, and by the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples which are developing vigorously. these struggles have made u.s. imperialism unable to attend to everything at once, kept it constantly on the run and placed it in a helpless situation. in the united nations which has always been manipulated by u.s. imperialism, the u.s. baton has become more and more ineffective. the voice against superpower power politics has become louder and louder, and u.s. imperialism has become increasingly isolated among its western allies. the defeats suffered by u.s. imperialism in indochina and the whole world have completely upset its counter-revolutionary global strategy. after the defeat of its war of aggression against china and korea, u.s. imperialism has toppled from its zenith and is now rolling downward faster and faster.

to commit aggression against indochina and dominate the world, u.s. imperialism is bound to step up its exploitation and suppression of the american people. the daily heavier burden of military expenditure, skyrocketing prices, the deaths of tens of thousands of youths and endless calamities have brought about at unprecedented speed and in unprecendented scale the vigorous upsurge of the revolutionary storm of the american people against the aggressive war in indochina and of other revolutionary mass movement in various forms. this has given powerful support to the three indochinese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in face of the surging revolutionary movement of the people, the nixon administration has intensified fascist suppression. in may, 1970, it flagrantly opened fire and killed demonstrating students, "replacing text-books with rifles and bayonets". this month, about 10,000 demonstrators were arrested within two days, the highest record of arrests made by the u.s. government in two days. however, the blood shed by the people in the u.s.a. and other parts of the world has further opened the eyes of the american people and made them see more quickly the links between suppression at home and aggression abroad by the u.s. government and throw themselves into the struggle more valiantly. on the other hand, the nixon administration has stepped up political deception. recently, nixon appeared on television almost as frequently as a television actor. putting on a smiling face, he made "desperate efforts to increase his public support"; but most of the television audience turned in on other programmes. the "washington post" admitted that this is because the american people feel that "they have been lied to too much and too often" in the past by the u.s. government. the "credit gap" of the nixon administration has widened daily. this situation shows that it has become more and more difficult for the reactionary u.s. ruling clique to force the american people to die for its policies of aggression and war, no matter whether it resorted to violence or deception, or both.

the dilemma of the nixon administration on the indochina battlefield and its unprecedented isolation in the world cannot but aroused fierce quarrel and serious confusion within the u.s. ruling clique, further deepening the political crisis at home. when nixon flagrantly ordered the dispatch of troops

to cambodia to expand the aggressive war in indochina last year, more than half of the senators in the u.s. congress expressed their opposition in speeches, statements and comments at press interviews. more than 250 u.s. state department officials and personnel in charge of foreign affairs issued an open statement expressing their "deepest concern and apprehension" over the invasion of cambodia. the u.s. "newsweek" described the quarrel within the u.s. ruling clique on the invasion of indochina as "the most fundamental and intense debate on foreign policy" in the u.s. since world war two. after the invasion of laos this year on the arbitrary decision of nixon, similar quarrel broke out again, and there was even a "movement against nixon". the nixon administration has found the going tougher and tougher at home.

the u.s. aggressive war in indochina and its aggression and intervention everywhere in the world have brought huge fortunes to a handful of u.s. monopoly capitalists, but have further deepened the u.s. financial-economic crisis. in the two years and more since nixon came to power, the number of the unemployed increased by more than two million, doubling the figure before his inauguration; and inflation has become worse and worse, with prices of consumer goods going up about 12 per cent in the past two years. the budget deficit in the recent two fiscal years will surpass 21,800 million u.s. dollars; the international payments deficit in the past two years amounted to 17,000 million u.s. dollars, with that in the first quarter of this year reaching as high as 5,500 million u.s. dollars, the highest record in u.s. history. the ever deepening financial-economic crisis has caused increasing impoverishment to the u.s. working class and brought calamity to western europe, touching off the serious monetary crisis which is still developing in the capitalist world. ministers of the 6-nation west european common market agreed that "the root of the current crisis lay in the continuing u.s. balance of payments deficit". even the japanese minister of finance regarded the continuance of the viet nam war as the root of all the current international monetary crises. against this background, the position of the u.s. dollar has fallen drastically in the international monetary market and has become, as certain western newsmen described, a currency which "no one wanted". the u.s. "newsweek" lamented that the u.s. dollar on the wane was "numbering the days that the united states will continue as automatic top dog in world finance". u.s. senator barry goldwater stated in alarm that with the worsening dollar crisis, "american pride has taken a tremendous beating", leaving the united states as a second or third-rate power.

the rapid decline of the position of the u.s. dollar is the inevitable consequence of the counter-revolutionary global strategy long employed by u.s. imperialism for external aggression and expansion, and is a reflection in the economic sense of its utter defeat in indochina and striking snags everywhere in the world. even the japanese capitalist paper "mainichi shimbun" noted that "the u.s. imbalance in international payments and the weakening of the u.s. dollar are the logical outcome of the u.s. global strategy after the world war".

today u.s. imperialism finds itself in an inescapable plight militarily, politically and economically. under the incessant blows of the revolutionary people of the whole world, it has revealed more than ever before its true colours as a "colossus with feet of clay" as the great lenin had once described. looking far and near, nixon sees a world which is "bleak" for the united states and the united states itself as "a poor, helpless giant".

but the reactionary nature of u.s. imperialism will never change. it will never retire from the stage of history of its own accord. it is still making death-bed kicks. the nixon administration is still stubbornly clinging to the bankrupt "nixon doctrine". it is continuing to play the war "vietnamization" and other sinister schemes in a frantic attempt to hang on in viet nam. it is stepping up the revival of japanese militarism. and what is more, it is intensifying its collusion and contention with the other "superpower" in an endeavour to divide the spheres of influence in the middle east, europe, asia and other parts of the world. therefore, even in the excellent situation, people should never cease to be vigilant.

our great leader chairman mao has wisely pointed out: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

at present, a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is rising vigorously throughout the world. the death knell of u.s. imperialism is being tolled and its days are numbered.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Government Delegation to Sino-Soviet Boundary Negotiations Visits Parts of China on Invitation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1971)

from may 10 to 20, the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question led by l.f. ilyichev, head, and v.i. lubin, deputy head, of the delegation, visited nanking, shanghai and hangchow on the invitation of the chinese government delegation. during its stay in these places, the soviet delegation visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and people's communes, saw theatrical performances and toured sites of historical interest.

responsible members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee met and feted the soviet delegation.

chai cheng-wen, deputy head of the chinese delegation, and delegation members accompanied the soviet delegation on the visit.

the soviet delegation returned to peking by air on the evening of may 20.

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ANTI-TRANSCENDENTALISM

Criticize Severely Idealistic Transcendentalism, Promote Extensively the Style of Investigation and Study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 19, 1971)

Members of the Party committee of a support-the-Left contingent of a PLA unit of the Tsinan Military Region stationed in Feng hsien, Hsüchai district, conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist books and the writings of Chairman Mao, maintain the use of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in guiding revolutionary practice, promote extensively the style of investigation and study, and effectively push forward the penetrating development of struggle-criticism-transformation.

Following the development of the revolutionary situation, part of the three-support and two-military personnel of this unit have assumed positions of leadership in local revolutionary committees at various levels. The Party committee of the support-the-Left contingent has felt that only by arming the mind and guiding revolutionary practice with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could subjective wishes be made more consistent with objective reality and leadership power in revolution and production be exercised.

Accordingly, the Party committee of the support-the-Left unit directed everybody to study in a conscientious manner such writings of Chairman Mao as "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From" and "Preface and Postscript to 'Rural Studies'," and at the same time to select for reading and read in a conscientious manner such Marxist-Leninist works as "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism." The Party committee also regularly developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, severely criticized the idealistic transcendentalism disseminated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers and continued to strengthen the initiative in going deep into reality for investigation and study. Aside from leaving a person at home to supervise day-to-day

routine work, members of the Party committee of the support-the-Left unit usually go with other comrades deep into the basic level to carry out investigation study.

In going deep into reality for investigation and study, members of the Party committee of this support-the-Left unit first carefully looked for and summed up the experience of advanced typical examples that represented the orientation in the development of the movement, to enable themselves to catch up ideologically with the rapid development of the revolutionary situation, and continued to push forward the deepening development of struggle-criticism-transformation.

In the latter part of last year, a mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was carried out in strength and with vigor throughout the hsien. How should this movement be led to advance in a forward direction? At the beginning the views of the members of the Party committee were not unanimous. The Party committee thereupon organized everybody to study in a conscientious manner Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak" and directed everybody to go among the people to make investigation.

Chang Shang-yung, a member of the Party committee, went with several other comrades of the Party committee to a selected spot in Ch'ienchi brigade to settle down, practice "five-together" with the poor and lower-middle peasants and conduct investigation and study.

Ch'ienchi brigade is situated on the saline marshes of a former bed of the Yellow River and in the past it was a barren place where the "whole year long gales swept the far and wide stretch of grey earth, and the land produced no grain but only alkali." In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'ienchi brigade by following unswervingly the road of bringing proletarian politics to the fore and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, struggled for six winters and springs to turn 300 mow of saline and alkali marshes into stable and high yield fields, and 400 mow of alluvial land into fields of guaranteed harvests irrespective of drought or flood. In the past Ch'ienchi brigade used to depend on the state for its supply of grain, but within several years, it has sold more than 200,000 catties of surplus grain to the state.

In carrying out analytical study of the first hand data collected from practice, the Party committee of the support-the-Left contingent and members of the hsien revolutionary committee unanimously agreed that Ch'ienchi brigade in learning from Tachai by grasping the fundamental principle represented the orientation in the development of the movement. Therefore they popularized the experience of Ch'ienchi brigade throughout the hsien for the effective promotion of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Lenin pointed out, "Without revolutionary theory there will be no revolutionary movement." In the course of going deep into reality to conduct investigation and study, members of the Party committee of this support-the-Left contingent attached great importance to studying in a conscientious

manner Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by bearing in mind problems in investigation and study and carried out practice under the guidance of revolutionary theories.

After the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement was over, and when investigating the situation of grasping revolution to stimulate production in a chemical fertilizer plant, Sung Tzu-shun, a member of the Party committee, studied over again Lenin's teaching, "If a class is unable to correctly handle problems politically, it will not be able to maintain its rule, and because of that will not be able to solve its production task" as well as conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teaching of "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." Using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a pointer, he carried out investigation and analysis on each and every workshop and each and every squad and discovered that there existed among members of the Party committee of the plant a small number who held the erroneous idea, "When the movement is on, grasp revolution, and when the movement is over, grasp production," which led to failure to maintain politics always in a commanding position regardless of conditions.

Sung Tzu-shun and the Party committee members of the plant studied together the relevant views in the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, sternly criticized and repudiated the "theory of dying out of class struggle" and the "theory that productivity alone counts" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers, heightened the awareness of members of the plant's revolutionary committee to class struggle and the struggle of the lines and raised the consciousness of placing revolution in command of production. The members of the Party committee of this support-the-Left contingent deeply realized from practice that: Practice with revolutionary theory to guide it will make one observant, wide awake and purposeful, and many methods could be found to solve problems. Practice separated from the guidance of revolutionary theory is bound to end up as blind practice and will lose its orientation.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "The masses are the real heroes." In the investigation and study, the Party committee of this contingent upon arriving at a locality invariably appeared in the role of pupils, respectfully learning from the masses and constantly assimilating rich political nourishment from them. When investigating problems they had faith in the masses, when discovering typical examples they learned from the masses, and relied on the masses on all matters which led to the promotion of ideological revolutionization among the Party committee. During the upsurge in struggle-criticism-transformation, the workers and people of the hsien agricultural machinery works by making manifest their revolutionary spirit of daring in thought and daring in work, successfully trial manufactured a type of high-lift, dual-purpose electric water pump to give effective support to water conservation construction on farms.

By modestly learning from the workers and people and carrying out practice together with the workers and people, Keng Yao-hsien, a member of the Party committee of the support-the-Left contingent staying at a selected spot in

the plant, has learned fine ideas and a good style of work from them. He made a timely summing up and propagated their experience which provided a strong impetus for the technical innovation movement in the whole hsien.

* * *

PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

An Army Unit Constantly Carries Out Education in Proletarian Internationalism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 20, 1971)

(Our own dispatch) The army unit where Huang Chi-kuang, a hero, special grade, of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, served before he died maintains the glorious internationalist traditions of the proletariat. Obeying Chairman Mao's teachings, the Party committee of this army unit takes the education in internationalism as an important content of line education and grasps this education constantly and repeatedly. As a result, this unit has further inherited and developed the internationalist spirit of the proletariat and pushed forward its revolutionary and fighting development.

While conducting the internationalist education among the broad masses of commanders and fighters, the Party committee of this army unit lays emphasis on the following three aspects:

1. Repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Leninism teaches that world revolution can succeed only if the proletariat of the capitalist countries support the struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and if the proletariat of the colonies and semi-colonies in turn support the struggle of the proletariat of the capitalist countries. Comrade Bethune put this Leninist line into practice. We Chinese Communists must also follow this line in our practice."

Reviewing the history of the struggle between the two lines during the Communist movement in the international sphere, all comrades come to understand that the proletarian internationalism has always been an important component part of Marxism-Leninism, an important component part of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and an important mark distinguishing between true and false Marxism-Leninism.

2. Repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Marx said: 'The proletariat must emancipate not only itself but mankind as a whole. Without emancipating mankind as a whole the proletariat cannot achieve its final emancipation."

Reviewing the history of the world proletarian revolution, all comrades realize that achievement of proletarian internationalism is determined by the class nature and the class position of the proletariat and is a historical mission for the proletariat.

3. Repeatedly study Chairman Mao's solemn statement "People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs!" issued on May 20, 1970, study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for

liberation. This is our internationalist duty," look forward to the excellent situation of the world revolution and look at the important position the Chinese people are taking in the class struggles in the international sphere.

This makes all comrades understand that development of the proletarian internationalist spirit and firm support for the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles is a sacred duty and glorious obligation history has assigned to them. They also understand that the people of all countries have always supported and aided each other in their revolutionary struggles and that the people of all countries give us the Chinese people the greatest support by opposing imperialism and its running dogs.

Through the "three-studying and three-seeing" activities, the Party committees at all levels and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the army unit have greatly enhanced their internationalist spirit.

With knowledge raised to a higher level, the Party committees at all levels of the army unit takes an ever firmer grasp of the internationalist education. Every company puts internationalist education on the important agenda of political work and takes internationalist education as a powerful motive force in doing its work and creating a four-good company. No matter whether they are on the first line of the "three-support and two-military" work or during a 1,000-li long march, and no matter whether they are on the training field or in a worksite, the comrades regard internationalist education as an important subject of study. In the army unit, when education in patriotism is being conducted, internationalist education is carried out as well, so that each revolutionary fighter consciously keeps in mind the interests of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution and makes strenuous efforts to do his work well.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly." To carry out internationalist education constantly, the Party committee of this army unit also pays attention to solving these following several problems:

1. Integrating internationalist education with class education.

Whenever the army unit conducts education by recalling bitterness and appreciating the present happiness, it pays attention to leading the cadres and the fighters to link the tearful histories of their families in the old society with the sufferings of the oppressed people of the world, so that they see not only the happiness of the Chinese people as masters of the house today but also the sufferings of the oppressed people in other parts of the world because of having no power. Thus they continuously increase their sense of responsibility for defending the dictatorship of the proletariat and supporting world revolution.

2. Integrating internationalist education with education in revolutionary traditions.

In defeating US imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the world, and supporting world revolution, this army unit has done countless praiseworthy heroic deeds and written beautiful poems on internationalism. Its commanders and fighters are constantly educated in the glorious internationalist traditions. Each year when the old soldiers are discharged and new ones recruited, all commanders and fighters are organized to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "In Memory of Norman Bethune," and to listen to a lecture about the heroic deeds of this army unit, so that the internationalist spirit of the proletariat may be inherited and developed continuously in the companies.

3. Integrating internationalist education with education in the current situation and in combat preparedness.

This army unit often organizes meetings of three kinds, namely, meetings to discuss and analyze the world situation, meetings to denounce and condemn imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries, and meetings to learn from the revolutionary people of all countries. This enables the broad masses of commanders and fighters to have a picture in mind about the current situation of the world revolution, keep in mind two accounts--accounts of the crimes of aggression committed by US imperialism and by special-imperialism against the Chinese people and the people of the world, and hold the gun tightly in their hands.

4. Integrating internationalist education with the giving of Party lessons.

Particularly when studying Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the "9th Congress" and the new Party Constitution and when conducting the education in Party consolidation, the Party committee of this army unit emphatically teaches the Party members to keep in mind the interests of the Chinese revolution and world revolution as a whole, to continuously strengthen their initiative in continuing revolution, so that each of the Party members takes the carrying out of the internationalist duty as his life-long revolutionary task, and is determined to unite with the people of the world to defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs and determined to get together with the proletariat and the masses of the people of the world to fight through to the end to wipe out the system of exploitation of man by man on earth and to liberate mankind as a whole.

5. Integrating internationalist education with education in the Party's basic lines.

This makes all commanders and fighters realize that we must unite not only with the people of the whole country to win the class struggle at home but also with the revolutionary people of the world to win the class struggle in the international sphere.

Persevering in the methods of work mentioned above, this army unit constantly conducts internationalist education, thereby making the internationalist ideas of the proletariat take root deep in the minds of the broad masses of its commanders and fighters.

* * *

MAO STUDY

"The Lowly" Are Masters of Practice

- A review of Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction "The lowly are the wisest! The exalted are the most foolish"

by

CCP Committee of May 18 Tractor Parts Works of Tantung

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 18, 1971)

On May 18 thirteen years ago our great leader Chairman Mao personally wrote his brilliant instructions: "The lowly are the wisest! The exalted are the most foolish." These 12 brilliant characters serve as a great encouragement for the proletariat and a heavy blow to the bourgeoisie! They restored the original status of history which "the exalted" had put upside down in the past several thousand years.

The history of development of our factory during the past 13 years is a history of "the lowly" raising the banner of Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions to struggle incessantly against "the exalted" as well as a history of the materialist theory of reflection incessantly defeating idealist transcendentalism. The practice of struggle has demonstrated eloquently: "The lowly" are the subject of practice and the master of history. With Mao Tse-tung's thought, "the lowly" will have wisdom and courage.

Today under the new revolutionary situation of penetrating repudiation of revisionism and rectification, we find this brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao's especially dear to us when we re-read it. It encourages us to pick up the powerful weapon of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to open fire at political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, to defend Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions with force, to write the history of "the holy" by fighting, and to welcome the bright future of "the holy."

"The Lowly" Are Creators of History

Who is the master of history? This is the central question at issue between Marxist historical materialism and bourgeois historical idealism. Great teacher Marx pointed out: "Historical activities are a cause of the masses." Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The masses are the true heroes" and "The people, and only the people, are the motive force which creates world history." Repeated study of Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions has enabled us to realize more clearly the historical role played by "the lowly." The historical role lies first of all in the fact that "the lowly" are the subject that transforms nature and society and that they are the most enthusiastic and active factor in creating social wealth. Through

production activities they gradually understand the natural laws, understand the class relations among man, grasp the initiative of class struggle and conquest of nature, and become the motive force in the development of history. Without "the lowly" there will be no practical activities, no material production, nor human society.

Countless historical facts tell us: Practice is practice of the masses, practice of society, and practice of the class. Practice is the foundation of the dynamic revolutionary theory of reflection. Ever since time immemorial, discoveries and creations have been made mostly by "the lowly" who are low in social standing, less well educated, less well equipped, always looked down upon or even hit, victimized or persecuted at the beginning.

Li Shih-chen, a famous herbalist during the Ming Dynasty, personally collected herbs in the mountains for long periods of time and wrote the "Catalogue of Medicinal Herbs." Earlier, inventor Tsu Ch'ung-chih was also a "small potato" who never studied much. Watt who invented the steam engine was a common worker in England. Franklin who was looked down upon by wealthy American gentlemen as a lowly apprentice was the discoverer of electricity.

The situation in our factory was also the same. It was this small repair shop with only 16 workers at the beginning, and it was these people whom the bourgeois "authorities" called "country folk" that overcame the resistance and the difficulty of not having modern equipment and technical know-how with a heroic determination of "the lowly" to fight for the glory of Chairman Mao and the socialist motherland and finally turned out the first wheel-type tractor in our country in February 1957 after discovering the laws by trial and error and after repeated experiments without succumbing to failure.

Our great leader Chairman Mao, who most warmly upheld the spirit of creation of the masses, personally issued his instructions entitled "The lowly are the wisest! The exalted are the most foolish," which greatly extolled the revolutionary spirit of creation of the working class, fundamentally refuted the reactionary idealist transcendentalism of the bourgeoisie and exposed the reactionary nature of "the exalted" who appeared to be "strong," "noble" and "wise" but were in reality weak, mean and foolish.

Because of their reactionary class nature, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents were very afraid of Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions. They not only held it back from the masses for a long period of time but also used "readjustment" as an excuse to remove large numbers of machines from our factory to force us to stop producing tractors and viciously threw the "Yalu River No. 1" model into the junk yard. As a result, Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions were not heard by the broad masses of workers and did not become a strong motive force to encourage our continuous advance until the great proletarian cultural revolution, in which the dream of restoring capitalism by this small handful of "nobles" was finally shattered.

Wisdom of "the Lowly" Comes From Practice

Is wisdom inborn? Here the materialist theory of reflection differs from the idealist transcendentalism. The wisdom of "the lowly" does not drop down from the skies nor is it innate in the mind; it can only come from the practice of social struggle. Wisdom can be developed only out of practice in social struggle. No matter how capable one is, one will never be able to acquire correct knowledge when one is isolated from the world and divorced from practice. Chairman Mao said: "Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin were able to develop their theories mainly because, in addition to their talent, they personally took part in the practice of class struggle and scientific experimentation at the time. Without the latter, no genius can succeed." To understand a thing and acquire knowledge, we must, most important of all, take part in practice. It is from practice that the wisdom of "the lowly" comes. "In a certain sense, the wisest and the ablest are fighters with the most practical experience."

It was precisely on this fundamental question of "knowledge comes from practice" that political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, who claimed to understand Marxism, fanatically opposed the Marxist theory of knowledge. In his great poisonous weed "Why Does Man Make Mistakes" Liu Shao-ch'i repeatedly advocated his preposterous theory that "the mind produces thought" and "the mind creates laws." He avoided mentioning the decisive role of practice in the process of acquiring knowledge, fundamentally reversed the relative position of being and thinking, and dismissed the fundamental Marxist principle of "matter determines spirit."

Political swindlers such as Liu Shao-ch'i and the like also said preposterously that wisdom and foolishness were "inborn differences," advocating that wisdom was inborn and innate in the mind, therefore prior to practice and experience. This is indeed preposterous. "The lowly" are wise not only because they personally take part in practice but also because they have the least conservative ideas, and are without mental restrictions, without any encumbrance, bold in practicing and creating things new, willing to practice arduously, and good at creating things new.

The successful manufacture of a 500-ton cutting machine designed by workers of our factory eloquently demonstrated this point. At that time the foundry shop was urgently in need of a cutting machine, but bourgeois technical "authorities" failed to turn out even a single drawing after half a year and spending 200,000 yuan. Furthermore they tried to make it difficult for the workers when they wanted to manufacture the machine themselves by forcing the workers to produce first a drawing and an explanation of their design. The workers heroically prepared a proletarian "explanation" which said: "Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the skies? No. Are they innate in the mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone. They come from three kinds of social practices, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment. Man's social existence determines his ideas. Once grasped by the masses, correct ideas

representing the advanced class will become a material force for remolding society and the world."

Faced with the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, the bourgeois "authorities" floundered. Pushing "the exalted" aside, the workers went their own way. In less than three months' time they finally succeeded in making their own cutting machine. This fact once again demonstrated the great truth "The lowly are the wisest! The exalted are the most foolish."

Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought Are the Soul of "the Lowly"

Can all practice achieve expected results? Results of practice become different when the standpoint, viewpoint and method are different. Philosophic antagonism of the two sides has always reflected the political struggle between the two lines as well as served the political struggle between the two lines. Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought came from practice but is above practice. It sums up the experience of struggle of millions of "the lowly" in history and correctly, completely and profoundly reflects the laws of the objective world.

The social status of "the lowly" makes them most capable of receiving Mao Tse-tung's thought and of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold the world on their own initiative. This is because they are "the wisest." Here the significance of spiritual reaction is even greater. Chairman Mao said: "From the point of view of Marxism, theory is important. Its importance was fully expressed in a sentence by Lenin: 'Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement.'" The purpose of the "lowly" in understanding the world is to remold the subjective world as they remold the objective world. Consequently we must use Marxist-Leninist and Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide our revolutionary practice and, at the same time, deepen our understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought through practice. This is the only way to instill Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought into our souls, voluntarily implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and better understand and remold the world.

Political swindlers such as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and the like opposed the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide practice, saying preposterously: "Do not wear tinted spectacles," "do not have prejudices," etc., so as to remove the class character from practice. Is it true that they really did not wear "tinted spectacles"? No. What they wore were bourgeois black spectacles, going to the extreme right at one moment and turning to the extreme "Left" at another. Their so-called "do not wear tinted spectacles" was a frenzied opposition to Marxist class analysis. Is it true that they really did not have "prejudices"? No. What they had were idealist "prejudices." This so-called "do not have prejudices" was an opposition to using Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide practice. The entire set of counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i fully demonstrated this point.

Chairman Mao said: "There is never an end to changes in the objective practical world. Therefore there will never be an end to our understanding of truth through practice." This tells us: "The lowly" did not acquire their wisdom from one or two practices, it was acquired through repeated practice, repeated investigation and study, incessant summing up of experience and incessant deepening of understanding under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On the basis of the manufacture of the "Yalu River No. 1" model tractor and through several years of repeated practice and absorption of lessons learned from failures and through the summing up of experience from successes, workers in our factory have gradually grasped certain fundamental laws governing the production of tractors. They have finally succeeded again in manufacturing the 2-cylinder horizontally opposed 518-type tractor which has already been sent to the countryside for trial.

We must raise higher the banner of Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions, "The lowly are the wisest! The exalted are the most foolish," read Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings arduously, increase our ability to distinguish false Marxism-Leninism from true Marxism-Leninism, heighten our initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, improve our ability to discover things new, uphold the spirit of creation of the masses and forever remain promoters of revolutionary practice.

* * *

MINING

No. 725 Mine Develops Mining Industry With Due Consideration for Agriculture Under the Guidance of "Taking Agriculture As the Foundation and Industry As the Leading Factor"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 21, 1971)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note: In the energetic grasping of mine construction, questions brought forth by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shangpa production brigade are worthy of note. No. 725 Mine attached importance to these questions and solved them relatively well. It is worthwhile for us to learn from them.

Great teacher Chairman Mao taught us: "We must not separate and isolate industry from agriculture or separate and isolate socialist industrialization from socialist agricultural transformation when we look at them. We must never emphasize only one side to the neglect of the other." We must bear this teaching of Chairman Mao's firmly in mind and take care not to affect the development of agricultural production when we emphasize the development of mining production. We should follow No. 725 Mine's example, develop the mining industry with due consideration for agriculture, and try our best not to encroach upon agricultural land or encroach upon as little agricultural land as possible. When the use of agricultural land becomes inevitable we should strive to restore and repair it so as to fight for "increase in mining production and bumper harvest of food grains." This is significant not only in promoting the over-all development of agriculture but also in consolidating the alliance between workers and peasants.

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(Our own dispatch) In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," the revolutionary committee of No. 725 Mine of P'ingkuei Mining Bureau, Kwangsi Province, tried not to encroach upon or encroach upon as little agricultural land as possible when it developed mining. When agricultural land was used they actively restored it or claimed land for agricultural use elsewhere and gave it to the peasants. Since 1969 the committee has restored and reclaimed 477 mow of agricultural land, which exceeded the total area used for mining. Furthermore, these agricultural lands were of high quality and were therefore greatly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

No. 725 Mine is an open-cut mine and some agricultural land had to be used during its construction. Owing to the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line,

attention was paid only to mining and very little agricultural land was restored before the cultural revolution. But revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was developed after the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the mine and the consciousness of the broad masses of workers and cadres in line struggle was greatly heightened. They urgently demanded to make contributions to the support of agriculture.

However, there was still a small number of people poisoned by the remnant poison of "production first" and "profit in command" who said: Our country is big, requisition of a couple of mow of land is nothing" and "restoration of agricultural land affects production; so it doesn't pay." In one word, "encroachment upon agricultural land is justified" and "it does not pay to restore agricultural land."

In view of these confused ideas the revolutionary committee of the mine organized everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching about the relationship between industry and agriculture. This made everybody realize: Industry and agriculture mutually depend on each other and mutually promote each other. Agriculture furnishes the industries with large amounts of food, raw material and manpower; in the meantime, the countryside is also a vast market for industrial products. It is useless to talk about the development of industry when agriculture cannot be developed. Consequently giving support to agriculture is the undeniable duty of the mines. Restoration of agricultural land is one of the effective ways to support agriculture.

In order to further heighten everybody's consciousness in line struggle, the revolutionary committee of the mine also organized the workers and cadres to penetrate deep into the countryside several times to visit the poor and lower-middle peasants, held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes together with them, recalled past bitterness with them and thought about the present sweetness with them. The workers felt happy and were greatly encouraged when they saw the vigorous development of revolution and production in rural people's communes under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the scene of zealous revolution there.

The poor and lower-middle peasants also condemned, together with the workers, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents for pushing forward the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "mining without restoring agricultural land" which caused setbacks to agricultural production. Upon hearing the poor and lower-middle peasants' condemnation every worker became indignant. An old worker reviewed the miserable sight of Kuomintang reactionaries chasing countless peasants away from home at gun point in order to build mines during old society days which he saw with his own eyes.

This recalling of bitterness and thinking of sweetness served as a profound education in the struggle between the two lines for those who thought "encroachment of agricultural land is justified" and "restoration of agricultural land does not pay." They realized: It is true that when viewed locally a price will have to be paid for the restoration of agricultural land; but when viewed from the whole picture it helps to support agricultural production, strengthens the alliance between workers and peasants,

and consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat, which are all consistent with the most fundamental interests of the working class.

After understanding was raised the revolutionary committee of the mine grasped the work of restoration of agricultural land as part of the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic disposition of "preparing for war, preparing against natural disasters and doing everything for the people." It appointed a deputy chief to take special charge of this work and let some of the workers and workers' dependents organize agricultural land restoration teams to push forward a vigorous mass movement of restoring and reclaiming agricultural land. In the past, large areas of agricultural land in Tachich'ung production brigade was used by a mine in the vicinity of the mining area during its construction. But during the period between last winter and this spring over 70 mow of agricultural land has been restored.

Responsible comrades of the revolutionary committee of the mine also penetrated deep into the countryside to listen humbly to the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants about the work of agricultural land restoration so as to improve the quality of the land restored. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: Fertile soil is being washed away in the process of mining and the yellow soil replaced is lean; what is more, a lot of work is involved. Adopting this view, the revolutionary committee of the mine mobilized the broad masses of workers to put aside the fertile soil before mining. After mining they filled in the cavity with rocks, then topped it with fine sand and finally with 1 ch'ih 2 ts'un of the original fertile soil. In this way the problem of insuring the quality of restored land was solved.

The soil of newly reclaimed agricultural land was loose and soft, thus water filtered through easily and therefore it was difficult to retain water. Upon listening to the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants the revolutionary committee of the mine again organized the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to construct water conservation projects together. They dug three 15-li long water ditches which were capable of irrigating 500 mow of agricultural field. In this way both restoration of agricultural land and impounding of water was achieved.

In order to support agriculture further, No. 725 Mine endeavored not to encroach upon or encroach upon as little agricultural land as possible when it mapped out its production plan. In March this year during the construction of a new mining field, it placed both the mining area and dressing area on the hill, thus encroaching upon very little agricultural land.

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In Mining Care Must Be Taken Not To Affect Agricultural Production

- Letter to the editor from the poor and lower-middle peasants of No. 4 production team, Shangpa production brigade, Hsienhsi hsien, Kwangsi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 21, 1971)

Small mines are being worked in various localities in accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Develop the mining industry." This is a very good thing on the industrial front. However, there is a question worthy of attention; that is, in ming, care must be taken not to affect agricultural production. We have learned a lesson in this respect. During recent years some units came to the vicinity of our production team to mine for ore in the hills. As a result of the improper selection of spots for mining and the improper handling of soil excavated, some 10 mow of our fields were buried under sand and a drainage ditch some 3 kilometers long was clogged. This caused the quality of soil in some 70 mow of fields to deteriorate and affected our program of production increase.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "We must advocate consideration for the whole situation." The whole situation here is to develop industrial and agricultural production in a coordinated manner under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism to support world revolution. We propose that in mining leadership should be strengthened, over-all consideration should be exercised, mining spots should be properly selected to prevent the loss of water and soil, and efforts should be made to benefit both industry and agriculture as well as achieve production increase in mining and bumper harvest of food grains.

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LOCAL CCP CONGRESS

Second Hopei Provincial Congress of Communist Party of China Held, Second Hopei Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 24, 1971)

the second hopei provincial congress of the communist party of china was held in shihchiachuang from may 17 to 20, with the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress.

with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as its guiding principle, the congress summed up hopei province's experience in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it discussed and decided on the future fighting tasks and elected the second hopei provincial committee of the communist party of china.

following the great leader chairman mao's instruction on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, the congress gave prominence to this education from beginning to end. the 1,209 delegates from all fields of work in the province conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the party's ninth national congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. they linked the study with the reality, and vehemently criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in hopei province and relentlessly criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the landlord and bourgeois theory of human nature and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. all this further heightened the delegates' consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

before the congress began, the delegates, with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, went to hsipaipo, pingshan county, hopei province, where chairman mao once lived, to learn from his great revolutionary practice. there, our great leader chairman mao personally drew plans for and directed the liaohsi-shenyang, peiping-tientsin and huai-hai campaigns, three great campaigns that shook the country and the world, and presided over the second plenary session of the seventh party central committee on the eve of the country-wide victory of the chinese people's revolution. the delegates once more studied the report of great historic significance chairman mao made there, namely the "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china". all this was a profound education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they said: in this report, chairman mao pointed out in clear-cut terms that after the seizure of political power in the whole country by the proletariat, the basic internal contradiction is "the

contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie". he also foresaw the protracted and complex nature of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. the actual class struggle in the twenty-odd years since liberation confirms this wise thesis of chairman mao's. as soon as the country was liberated, liu shao-chi and his agents mounted unbridled attacks on the proletariat in an attempt to restore capitalism. at every key moment of the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, chairman mao led the people of hopei and the whole country in smashing the criminal schemes of liu shao-chi and his agents for a capitalist restoration and advancing from victory to victory. during the period of socialist transformation, chairman mao praised the "paupers'" spirit of the wang kuo-fan cooperative in tsunhua county which persisted in running the co-op with a three-quarter share in the ownership of a donkey. chairman mao said: "our entire nation, we feel, should pattern itself after this co-op." he also praised the revolutionary actions of wang yu-kun and two other poor peasant households in the village of nanwang, anping county, who persisted in running their co-op, as pointing to the road "which will be taken by five hundred million peasants throughout the country". all this encouraged the people of hopei to overcome the interference of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and bring about an upsurge in agricultural cooperation. in the socialist education movement when liu shao-chi and company dished up the notorious "taoyuan experience" in a vain attempt to lead the movement astray, chairman mao guided the formulation of the "23-point document" and smashed their criminal plot. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chairman mao gave a series of brilliant instructions which guided the armymen and people of the whole province to unite in struggle and win one victory after another. reviewing the history of the soul-stirring struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the delegates came to this profound understanding: our party, our country, our army and our people owe what they have today to chairman mao's wise leadership. the successes are great victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line. the delegates cheered with deep feelings: "long live the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, comrade liu tzu-nou, leader of the group, delivered at the congress a work report entitled "hold high the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress and advance triumphantly along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line". he said: historical experience helps us understand deeply that we must firmly bear in mind that chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-line of our party and that we must make efforts to raise our consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. leading cadres at all levels must follow chairman mao's teachings "carry out education in ideology and political line" and "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", press ahead with the mass movement for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way. we should read even more seriously works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works and link our study with the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party and the actual class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the great cultural

revolution, truly distinguish theoretically and in practice between the correct line and the erroneous line and between materialism and idealism, raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism, strive to remould our world outlook, always keep to the firm and correct political orientation and make efforts to strengthen the building of our party ideologically and organizationally.

comrade liu tzu-hou said: the situation of our province is fine. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is developing vigorously, the struggle-criticism-transformation is deepening, and great achievements have been made in purifying the class ranks, in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste and in the work of consolidating and building the party. the province's socialist construction is thriving. responding to chairman mao's great call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" the people of the province worked hard and basically completed the projects of harnessing the major waterways of the southern tributaries of the haiho river. good harvests have been gathered many years running and the province is basically self-sufficient in grain. total value of industrial output last year was more than double that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. we must make still more earnest efforts to implement the line, principles and policies formulated by chairman mao, continue to take firm hold of the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. we should strengthen the party's leadership over economic work, make more investigation and study, carry out in an all-round way the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

after animated discussions, the delegates unanimously approved comrade liu tzu-hou's work report. seventeen delegates spoke at the congress. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution the congress, giving full scope to democracy and after repeated discussions and consultation, elected 79 members and 20 alternate members to form the second hopei provincial committee of the communist party of china. the new committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the committee elected 13 standing committee members and elected comrade liu tzu-hou first secretary, comrade cheng shan-sheng second secretary, comrades ma hui, liu hai-ching and ma chieh secretaries, and comrades lu yu-lan (female) and ma li deputy secretaries, of the provincial party committee; this has been approved by the party central committee.

the first plenary session of the new provincial party committee made a decision on strengthening the study by the cadres. the delegates to the congress and the members of the new provincial party committee pledged to study hard, strive to raise their level of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and, under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness and unite to win still greater victories.

MAO LINE FOR LITERATURE

Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" Guides Naval Artists

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

professional and amateur artists in the navy of the chinese people's liberation army have made achievements, under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's brilliant work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". they have collectively created over 200 works of art in the past year, including oil paintings, traditional chinese paintings, graphic art, gouaches, woodcuts and sculpture. reproductions of a number of them have been put out by the people's fine arts publishing house for the workers, peasants and soldiers. more will be issued later.

the artists based themselves on chairman mao's teachings "they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers" and "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form." these works of art praise the tremendous victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the navy. they reflect the vigorous revolutionary life of the naval commanders and fighters, who are loyal to the great leader chairman mao and continue making the revolution.

paying tribute to the loving attention shown for the navy by chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin are the oil paintings "the great leader chairman mao on board a warship", "kind teachings", "happy voyage", "steaming ahead along the course charted by chairman mao" and "carrying on the fine traditions of our army".

the oil paintings "victory in the first sea-battle" and "punishing the chiang kai-shek gangsters" and the gouache "capturing enemy pilots" portray how the naval commanders and fighters defend china's sacred territorial waters with courage and heroism.

highlights of the navy's revolutionary life are shown in the gouache "studying chairman mao's philosophic works", the traditional chinese painting "fearing neither mountains nor shoals", the woodcut "riding angry waves", the new year paintings "learning from the working class" and "learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants", and the sketch "the may 7 directive is a beacon; revolutionary hearts always turn to chairman mao".

all these works have been exhibited in the navy, and have won praise from commanders and fighters.

the painters include artists who matured in the revolutionary war years, graduates of fine art schools who have just joined the navy, and amateur artists from among enginemen, gunners, signalmen, radar operators, buoy care-takers, machinists, medical workers and office workers. they made a living study and application of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and "the summary of the forum on the work in literature and art in the armed forces with which comrade lin piao entrusted comrade chiang ching" to guide their creative work. they roundly criticized the bourgeois military line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and peng teh-huai,

lo jui-ching and other counter-revolutionary revisionists and raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. they went to vessels, docks, airfields and companies to live, study, do manual labour, and fight self and criticize revisionism along with the cadres and fighters in an effort to remould their world outlook. the artists involved in the oil painting "model communist youth league member hu yeh-tao" went to the company to which the hero had belonged. with the fighters they studied the hero's exploits and gained a better understanding of comrade hu yeh-tao's loyalty to chairman mao's revolutionary line. in a short time they created the heroic image of hu yeh-tao who laid down his life to save his comrades-in-arms.

in organizing artistic creation, the naval units acted in line with vice-chairman lin's instruction on combining leadership, artists and the masses in literary and art work. leading comrades of the party organizations in the navy guided the artists in studying the appropriate teachings of chairman mao and assigned them work and gave them suggestions on subjects. they discussed things with the artists in the course of creation. when each work was finished, they studied it carefully and encouraged the artists to make untiring efforts to improve it until it was regarded as satisfactory. the commanders and fighters were asked to comment on the works. their criticism and suggestions, based on mao tsetung thought, helped the artists do a better job.

RUSTICATION OF URBAN EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Youth Integrates with Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

liu chang-yin, an educated young man who settled in a production brigade in the northeast china province of kirin 15 years ago, has been re-educated by the local poor and lower-middle peasants and matured politically.

there was a socialist upsurge in agricultural cooperation throughout china's countryside in 1956. liu chang-yin, a senior middle school student, responded to the great leader chairman mao's call to all intellectuals who can work in the countryside to happily go there. he left the school for hsinhsing, now a production brigade of the wanpao people's commune in the yenpien korean autonomous chou, kirin province.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu chang-yin was already nationally known for having cultivated some good strains of rice suited to cold mountainous areas. he was cited as an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, because he persisted in studying chairman mao's works seriously and worked hard to remould his world outlook.

he had the honour to see the great leader chairman mao on june 11, 1964. later he was elected deputy secretary of the brigade party branch.

at the beginning of the cultural revolution, liu chang-yin went to the masses to collect their opinions. he joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. together they sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. in the great mass movement liu chang-yin recalled how he had buried his head in scientific experiment in the past to the neglect of class struggle. the masses criticized him for this. he gained a deeper understanding that even if he devoted himself to scientific experiment in the interest of the poor and lower-middle peasants but ignored class struggle, he would still be departing from chairman mao's revolutionary line. therefore, he gave prominence to proletarian politics and made greater efforts to study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way. with the poor and lower-middle peasants he exposed the manifestations of class struggle in the locality and worked to eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of the revisionist line. at the same time, he evolved three new strains of rice, improved farming methods and renovated farm tools. he did not rest on his laurels and worked still harder to remould his world outlook. the poor and lower-middle peasants elected him secretary of the brigade party branch and vice-chairman of the chou revolutionary committee.

after this, liu chang-yin once again studied chairman mao's teaching: "if today he integrates himself with the masses of workers and peasants, then today he is a revolutionary; if tomorrow he ceases to do so or turns round to oppress the common people, then he becomes a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary." he realized that the masses trusted him because he had made progress in ideological remoulding; once he stopped remoulding his world outlook and became divorced from the masses, he would lose their trust and support and would not be able to do a good job in making revolution.

since then he has constantly set strict demands on himself. once an old livestock tender asked him why he came so seldom to the livestock breeding section. he accepted the criticism. the next day, he went to work with the livestock tenders, had heart-to-heart talks and studied chairman mao's works with them. he helped them repair fodder cutters and prevent cow diseases.

the brigade's movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, was forging ahead, and the cadres were under great pressure of work. determined to learn harder from the poor and lower-middle peasants, liu chang-yin took part in collective labour every time he returned to the village from a meeting at the chou or county seat. on one such occasion he had a toothache, but he persisted till it was dark, without having eaten. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised him in these words: "chang-yin is loyal to chairman mao and close to us. we like such educated young people."

liu chang-yin is never content with the achievements he has made. he always regards himself as a pupil of the poor and lower-middle peasants. he was determined to help

the hsinhsing brigade make still greater contributions to the state. he often consults the poor and lower-middle peasants on problems. when the peasants suggested extencing the farm acreage, he led them in reclaiming wasteland. at that time it was the busy time for irrigating rice nurseries and liu chang-yin worked as hard as two or three people in this work. he started work at dawn. after he finished, he rushed to join the people more than ten kilometres away who were reclaiming land. in the afternoon, he would return to spray insecticide and apply fertilizer to the nurseries. in the evening he took part in meetings called by the brigade revolutionary committee to discuss problems concerning revolution and production. he is a young man who does not know what the word fatigue means.

WATER CONSERVANCY

China Makes Rapid Progress in Building Water Conservancy Works

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

revolutionary people in the huai river basin which covers honan, anhwei, kiangsu and shantung provinces have built water conservancy projects with greater, faster, better and more economical results through self-reliance, hard struggle and close cooperation during the great proletarian cultural revolution. by so doing they made new contributions to harnessing the river and developing agriculture. they achieved this by resolutely carrying out chairman mao's great instruction "the huai river must be harnessed".

in four years up to the winter of 1970, people in hsinyang county, honan province, central china, built four medium-sized and 43 small reservoirs. these reservoirs can be used to reduce the flow of the huai river in the high water season. if the rainfall is insufficient, water can be released from the reservoirs to irrigate the farmland. the reservoirs were built almost entirely by people's communes and production brigades in the area.

an aqueduct was to span a 120-metre wide river as part of an irrigation canal connected with a medium-sized reservoir. the project called for 15-metre high piers to be set in the river bed and twelve 8-ton water conduits to be laid. the work-site lacked hoists and technicians. more than 80 commune members devised a hoist made of wooden poles and solved the technical questions.

the irrigation project built in the area of the piho, shihho and hangfu rivers, known as the pi-shih-hang irrigation system, is a gigantic undertaking in anhwei province. the main part and auxiliary works have been completed in the main thanks to efforts made over the past 12 years, especially the recent few. water is now flowing in its 19 trunk canals which total 1,200 kilometres in length and 299 branch canals which total 3,100 kilometres. over 90 electric pumping stations, 100 small hydraulic power stations in mountainous areas, and over 200 small, medium-sized and big reservoirs have been finished and put into operation, as well as over a million ditches,

ponds, dykes and weirs. the project brings irrigation to over 550,000 hectares. agricultural production in the area has risen considerably.

this large project, started at the end of 1958, has irrigation as its main purpose. it uses water from the five big reservoirs built on three tributaries of the huai river to irrigate the rugged land of nine counties and the outskirts of two municipalities lying between the yangtze and huai rivers in southwestern anhwei. not only has it transformed the low-yield, dry hilly land in the area into high-yield, irrigated farmland, but it connects the piho and shihho rivers of the huai river system with the hangfu river of the yangtze river system so that excess water from the huai can flow into the yangtze during the rainy season and vice versa during the dry season. this provides favourable conditions for developing both agriculture and shipping. in addition, many medium-sized and small hydraulic power stations were built by utilizing the fall of water along the canals. from 1958 to 1965, three headworks and a number of branch and trunk canals, power pumping stations and hydraulic power stations were completed and put into operation, bringing the total irrigated land of this area up to 200,000 hectares. but during this period, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in building water conservancy projects hampered the project so that it went far slower than planned.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses used mao tsetung thought as their weapon to criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in building water conservancy projects. this gave them immense strength to transform nature. they built or expanded seven trunk canals and built five large aqueducts and many medium-sized and small irrigation canals. by the end of 1970, all the trunk and main branch canals for the pi-shih-hang irrigation system were completed and the total irrigated acreage in the area increased to over 550,000 hectares, 150 per cent more than in 1965.

a project to lead water from the huai river into the yangtze river is being built in kiangsu. people in the province completed the first stage of the project in the main during the great proletarian cultural revolution, ahead of schedule. the work completed is serving socialist construction.

included were a 3-kilometre-wide, 18-kilometre-long diversion channel, a 2-kilometre-long dam, a 12-kilometre-long dyke, and the repairing and strengthening of three main dykes. the new diversion channel will lead flood water into the yangtze river in the rainy season. more than 200,000 people in kiangsu province in the lower reaches of the huai river completed these items scheduled for the first stage of the project in around 80 days in 1969.

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "the masses have boundless creative power", the leading departments at all levels persisted in the mass line and gave full play to the strength and wisdom of the masses during the construction. the main dyke had to be built on boggy ground between two lakes. the mud was three to six meters deep. the masses made many experiments to work out building methods. they dug ditches to reduce the water content of the soil and put layers of dry earth on the silt and tamped them down. construction of the dyke was completed one month ahead of schedule.

the principle of serving socialist agriculture is strictly observed in building this project so as to carry out chairman mao's wise directive "... ensure that there will always be water for irrigation in times of drought and adequate drainage in times of heavy rain ..." the leadership at all levels and the people harnessed the river under an over-all plan. while concentrating their efforts on flood control, they took the drainage of waterlogged land and measures to fight drought into account. in addition to the basic project, sluice gates, shipping locks, dams, culverts and other works were added to make the project complete.

the second stage of this project to lead huai river water into the yangtze is now under way.

the revolutionary masses of southwestern shantung province also made energetic efforts during the great proletarian cultural revolution to carry out chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed". they fought three winters and three springs to dig a 300-kilometre-long canal named hungwei. this area is a low-lying alluvial plain created by the yellow river. yellow river floods before liberation silted up the river beds and none of the rivers there had an adequate discharging capacity. therefore heavy rains meant a major flood, light rains a minor flood, and no rain drought.

the newly dug hungwei canal has such a wide and deep bed that it has lowered the water table of the land on both sides of the canal. the canal passes through an area of heavy salinity. of the 130,000 hectares of saline soil, 53,000 hectares have been transformed into good soil and a fine harvest was gathered last year. salinity in other parts of the area has been reduced to a large extent. relying on their own strength, the people's communes and production brigades along the canal have built some 100 pumping stations on the canal during the past few years, bringing large tracts of land under irrigation.

AGRICULTURE

South China Province Ensures All-Round Development of Agriculture

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 24, 1971)

kwangtung province, one of southern china's major grain-producers, has reported good harvests of grain and industrial crops several years running thanks to the implementation of chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development."

grain output last year was an all-time high. per-hectare yield outstripped the 6-ton mark set in the national programme for agricultural development. the output of sugar canes which accounts for a large percentage in the national total, increased by a big margin over 1969. oil-bearing crops were good. the number of pigs was 14 per cent more than in 1969. there were varying increases in the production of silkworm cocoons, tea, fibre crops, tobacco, fruit, aquatic products and forestry. the expansion of production has strengthened the rural collective economy.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at the provincial, county and commune levels have strengthened their leadership over agriculture coupled with overall planning. they put the production of grain in first place and properly arrange agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. generally, they pay attention to sugar canes, sericulture and aquatic products on the plains and in the coastal areas. the rolling land in the western part of the province mainly deals with peanuts and jute. the mountain areas in the north stresses forestry, tea, tea oil and chestnuts. the hainan island and leichou peninsula grow more coconuts, sisal plants and other tropical crops. in this way, they ensure an all-round, proportional and rapid expansion of various industrial crops, seeing to it that the state plan is met while bringing into play the initiative of the localities to develop a diversified economy.

the foshan administrative region on the pearl river delta is the province's chief supplier of rice, sugar canes, silkworm cocoons and fresh water fish. over the past few years the output of grain and industrial crops has steadily increased as the regional revolutionary committee roused the masses to make a rational arrangement in growing both grain and industrial crops. its grain production and per-hectare yield last year surpassed the previous peaks. the acreage sown to sugar canes topped the state plan and output rose considerably.. production of silkworm cocoons and fresh water fish and the number of pigs also increased to varying extents.

the chaoching administrative region is a newly-developed sugar cane grower. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres emulated the revolutionary spirit of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and went all out to build water conservancy works. they got good grain harvests several years running in this historically low-yielding region. while working hard to raise output on the existing farmland, the peasants reclaimed more than 30,000 hectares last year. they grew rice, sugar canes, beans, cassava or fruit trees according to the soil and water conditions. grain yield in 1970 reached 7.5 tons per hectare. they also reported good harvest of sugar canes from some 7,000 hectares as well as a marked increase in the production of other industrial crops.

mountainous loting county in western kwangtung had poor irrigation facilities. the local people worked with a revolutionary will during the great cultural revolution. within three years, they dug ditches totalling over 5,000 kilometres, installed more than 1,000 water turbine pumps, built more than 200 hydro-electric power stations and electrically-driven pumping stations, and reclaimed 8,000 hectares of land, all by their own efforts. the acreage of farmland giving stable yield despite drought or waterlogging increased by 70 per cent. with its per-hectare grain yield topping 7.5 tons last year, the county began to have a surplus of grain the first time in history. in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the local people made efforts to develop a diversified economy. in 1969 they succeeded in planting sugar canes in the mountains. the acreage was expanded steadily: 26 hectares in 1969, 700 hectares in 1970 and 2,000 hectares this year.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the province have summed up their experience in implementing chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." they made proper arrangements in spring farming this year, giving due consideration to both expanding sown acreage and raising per-unit yield, taking firm hold of grain production while developing a diversified economy. this year, they have overfulfilled the state plan for the acreage sown to early rice and other grain crops and planted sugar canes and other industrial crops on an acreage as planned.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Journalists from People's Republic of Congo Attending Afro-Asian Journalist Course Greet Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

journalists from the people's republic of the congo attending the sixth afro-asian journalist course sponsored by the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association, held a seminar on the first anniversary of the publication of chairman mao tsetung's may 20 statement, according to the latest issue of "the afro-asian journalist".

at the seminar, they talked with enthusiasm about the excellent international situation in the year since the publication of the statement and the far-reaching influence of the statement in promoting the cause of unity of the people of asia, africa and latin america against imperialism. they indignantly condemned u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs for the crimes they committed in various parts of the world. they pointed out that in the present situation marked by its victorious development, it is necessary to strengthen unity, enhance vigilance and deal blows to u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs from all sides.

referring to the brilliant thesis of chairman mao that "revolution is the main trend in the world today", botenza gabriel said, "chairman mao's statement shows today's excellent international situation. it has made clear the interrelations of things. after a scientific analysis, chairman mao has drawn the following conclusion: 'revolution is the main trend in the world today.'"

nguie jean said, "u.s. imperialism is still dreaming of dictating its laws to every nation in the world. it is engaged in aggression in the middle east, southeast asia, africa and latin america. this has aroused the resistance of the revolutionary peoples who are waging a victorious struggle. the indochinese peoples have been marching from victory to victory while u.s. imperialism has been suffering defeat after defeat. in africa, guerrilla warfare has been developing in angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau). the u.s. imperialists will be also, sooner or later, driven out of the middle east by the palestinian and other arab peoples. in the united states itself, nixon will also be engulfed by the flames of the people's revolutionary struggle. all this shows that the revolutionary peoples are being united and that victory will belong to the fighting peoples."

kiamossi theodore pointed out, "since last year, under the impetus of chairman mao's statement, all the continents of the world have moved forward, the anti-u.s. struggle and the struggle for national liberation have grown in the afro-asian continents and in many other countries."

he added, "the statement has shown us who the enemies of the people are; it has also helped us to understand what

stand the revolutionary people should take in this struggle to defeat and bury u.s. imperialism, to take up arms and struggle against imperialism in unity; it has strengthened our spirit of internationalism in which we consider the liberation struggle of various countries as our own."

andjembo pascal said that the encouraging good news from the three indochinese countries once more confirms chairman mao's brilliant thesis that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big".

citing as an example the development of the cambodian people's struggle after the u.s. imperialist-instigated coup in cambodia, eta marcel pointed out that u.s. imperialism has put a noose round its own neck.

botseke laurent said, "today the indochinese peoples are waging victoriously a war against u.s. aggression; they are fighting for a just cause. under their blows, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will be completely defeated."

konda-mambou andre said, "the people's republic of the congo more than once smashed plots of subversion and intervention by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won repeated victories. the guinean people, in their turn, defeated the portuguese aggressors. in spite of u.s. military support to the aggressors, the guinean people succeeded in wiping them out."

maba pierre clovis said, "the vigorous current of revolution incessantly batters at the imperialist domination in africa. take, for instance, the case of portuguese colonialism; with the financial and military support by nato, it is trying to maintain its colonial rule in africa. but the flames of armed struggle are raging in all the territories under its domination."

eyota frederic-guillaume pointed out, "u.s. imperialism dictates its laws to the world and it will only end up in lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet. u.s. imperialism and its accomplices resort to counter-revolutionary violence against the people who from their side oppose them with revolutionary violence."

okobe hilaire said, "the peoples who suffer from threats and aggression by imperialism are awakening. they dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country and struggle for the winning and safeguarding of their national independence."

hilaire added, "in the face of the vigorous growth of the revolutionary movements, u.s. imperialism will never be resigned to its defeat. this is why chairman mao said in his statement: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared.'"

ombamba marcel said, "the people of the congo, china and the rest of the world are fighting for the same goal -- against u.s. imperialism. the latter is digging its own grave while the people are winning ever greater victories. but after a victory, we must not relax our vigilance against our enemy.... we must paralyze u.s. imperialism wherever it wages the war."

koumba-boucka stressed, "i believe that chairman mao's statement indicates that we should enlarge our front and spearhead our struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys. final victory will belong to the people exclamation"

andjembo pascal said, "in response to the call to combat, issued by chairman mao tsetung, revolutionary peoples are strengthening their unity and dealing from all sides telling blows to u.s. imperialism."

CHINA AND CUBA

Deputy Director of Cuban National Bank Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

julio a. imperatori grave de peralta, deputy director of the cuban national bank, and jose breuil galigarcia, chief of a bureau of the bank, arrived here by air this afternoon.

present at the airport to welcome them were chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china, and leading members of the departments concerned tsui ping, peng chin-po and tao ta-chao.

viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim, and justo rodriguez rodriguez, commercial counsellor, of the cuban embassy in peking were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Reprints Articles from Progressive Japanese Journals Criticizing Reactionary Japanese film "The Militarists"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

under the banner headline "criticize reactionary japanese film 'the militarists'", the "people's daily" of may 21 carried on its fifth page three articles from the japanese journals "jinmin shimbun", "people's star" and "choshu shimbun".

the "people's daily" says: "the jananese reactionaries dished up the reactionary film 'the militarists' last year on the 25th anniversary of august 15 (note: the day when japanese aggressors declared their unconditional surrender). this aroused the indignation of japanese revolutionaries. progressive japanese journals carried critical articles. they point out that this film, under the cloak of opposing war, is a reactionary film advocating militarism, and expose how it calls black white, distorts historical facts, glorifies war criminals like hideki tojo, and lauds u.s. imperialism, the japanese emperor and their like. these articles point out that this film creates counter-revolutionary public opinion in the service of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries who are stepping up the revival of japanese militarism and preparing war of aggression against china, korea and other countries in asia."

the "jinmin shimbun" article entitled "creating public opinion for militarism" points out: "the film 'the militarists' produced by the toho film company can in no way be called an anti-war film; it is an example of the reactionary films which conform to the desires of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism."

the journal makes a ten-point criticism of the film. it writes: "the japanese aggressor troops in china outrageously pursued the 'three-all policy' of kill all, burn all and loot all. this film does not even touch upon such facts so how can it be called an anti-war film?

"the emperor, who frantically carried out the war of aggression and was then at the apex of imperial fascism, is presented in the film as a dove of peace. what arrant nonsense. like tojo and company, the emperor and his ilk are all war criminals.

"the film shows fascist military men raving 'manchuria is japan's life-line.' it makes these fascist military men call for aggression against china. for this purpose, the film makes them propagate the unfeasibility of war with the united states the film does not reflect the slightest expression of repentance for the crime of the war of aggression against china. on the contrary, the film argues vigorously that the war of aggression against china would undoubtedly have been won, but for the fight against the u.s.

"this point is made in order to propagate the idea of the might of u.s. imperialism, and especially now that japanese militarism is bound to the strong aggressive war chariot of u.s. imperialism under the japan-u.s. security protective system in order to claim that the dream of the 'greater east asia co-prosperity sphere' can be realized this time."

the article says: "the film has several scenes showing fascist military men shouting 'petroleum exclamation petroleum exclamation' and a news reporter shouting at the top of his voice 'airplanes exclamation naval airplanes exclamation' and the film uses newsreel clips of that time showing u.s. b-29 bombers on saturation bombing missions. as its finale, the film shows atomic bombs being dropped by the u.s.

"all this is the theory of the omnipotence of weapons. it purports to show that it was the material strength of the u.s. which defeated japanese imperialism. but this is not true.

'weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive.'

"it was the anti-fascist struggle of the people of all countries of the world, particularly the chinese people's war of resistance against japanese aggression and the soviet declaration of war against japan, that defeated japanese imperialism."

the "jinmin shimbun" says its ten-point criticism of the film can be summed up in the following three points:

"first, the film shows not the slightest repentance for the crime of the war of aggression against china. on the contrary, it suggests, half openly, the dream of perpetrating aggression again;

"second, it emphasizes from beginning to end the might of u.s. imperialism; and

"third, therefore, it is not anti-u.s. but pro-u.s., and tries to advocate japan-u.s. inter-dependence."

the article says: "under the protection and aegis of u.s. imperialism japan has revived militarism. to meet the needs of the u.s. imperialist 'new asia policy', japan is taking the road tojo took and is preparing for a war of aggression against china and asia. therefore the above three points serve u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism in creating counter-revolutionary public opinion.

"the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are using counter-revolutionary ideology to attack the people. the real aim of the film 'the militarists' is to create militarist public opinion.

"we must counter the enemy's attack in the field of ideology and smash it. we must follow chairman mao's teaching and create anti-u.s., anti-revisionist, anti-militarist and patriotic public opinion."

the "people's star" article entitled "review of the film 'the militarists'" points out: "the film 'the militarists' drags out the historical ghost of hideki tojo and deals with the historical period from the 'february 26 incident' in 1936 to (japan's) defeat in 1945. the film raises two questions. first, it is contrary to historical facts. instead of denouncing tojo as a war criminal who plunged the japanese people and the oppressed nations of asia into the catastrophe of an aggressive war, the film portrays him as a tragic character, a mild, humane man, as if he plunged the people into war against his will. this is completely contrary to historical truth. the historical viewpoint of the film is completely erroneous. whoever sees the film is able to point out this for criticism. second, the film touches upon the nature of world war two. we must attach importance to this question, analyze it and make criticism.

"the film portrays the contradictions in the international arena in such a way as if the war between japan and the united states were the main battlefield of world war two, as if it were the centre of that war.

"the fact is that the war between japan and the u.s. was an inevitable development of the struggle between two imperialist powers contending for china and, therefore, was a war between imperialist powers. the war of aggression japanese imperialism unleashed against china was set back by the national liberation war launched by the chinese people's national united front for resistance to japanese aggression. this war was the centre of world war two and the main battlefield. the course of the war sharpened the contradictions between japan and u.s. imperialism which is also engaged in aggression against china. the contradiction between japan and the u.s. was an inter-imperialist contradiction. but, the film utterly distorts the vital essence by describing the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" concept as good, and at the same time presents the militarists as having acted excessively and therefore trounced by u.s. imperialism and bad. the film says as follows:
japan and the united states should not have fought each other but settled the problems between them by peaceful diplomacy; if that were impossible, then there should have been a peace treaty after japan attacked pearl harbor and occupied singapore.

this is the historical viewpoint of the japanese monopoly capitalists: the concept of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" is good and a war against the united states is not good."

the article says: "in discussing the revival of japanese militarism, we must pay full attention to the nature of world war two and the changes that have taken place in japan since 1945. those who defeated japanese imperialism through protracted struggle, are the chinese national united front for resistance against japanese aggression as the main force, and the oppressed nations and people of all countries. the japanese people also took part in the struggle. the socialist soviet union joined the struggle and played an important role. the proletariat stood in the van of the struggle.

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the article stresses in conclusion: "the film attempts to portray the emperor, tojo, konoe and company, who are hated by the people, as "men" and re-evaluate them. the film wants to prove that if japan revives militarism and unleashes again a war of aggression for 'far east security' and 'peace in asia' under the nuclear umbrella of u.s. imperialism, it has 'bright prospects'. sato, who openly claims that korea, taiwan and the straits of malacca are the lifeline of japan, and the warmonger tojo are jackals from the same lair. sato says that tojo's character is good and he revives japanese militarism in line with the wishes of the u.s. the film glamorizes a war corpse plucked from its grave. this serves the u.s.-japanese reactionaries in advocating militarism. this film is an out-and-out plea for militarism.

the "choshu shimbun" article entitled "distorting world war two and prettifying u.s.-japanese reactionaries" points out: "'the militarists' is a reactionary film. while trumpeting pacifism, it is fully in line with sato's clamours for war preparations and makes great efforts to serve this purpose.

"the film depicts the history of that time in such a way as if the japanese imperialist rulers included both wise rulers such as the emperor and konoe who were 'considerate to the people and peace-loving' and those jingoists who ignored the happiness of the people. this is an out-and-out lie.

"no matter who the emperor, hypocritical konoe with necktie having the manners of a gentleman or bald-headed tojo, all who attended the 'gozhen kai gi' (conference with imperial presence) and 'dai honei kai gi' (the conference of the general headquarters of the army) without exception had hands stained with the blood of the people. they are truly the sworn enemies of the people of japan and the rest of asia, the arch war criminals and enemies of peace."

the article says: "the root cause of the war of aggression was the presence of the emperor, tojo and konoe, the class rule of the monopoly capitalists (mitsui, mitsubishi, sumitomo, yasuda, etc.) in alliance with the big landlords under the control of the absolute authority of the emperor system, and japanese capitalism."

the article points out: "u.s. imperialism is scared that the japanese people who had suffered untold sufferings in world war two will rise and make a revolution to get rid of the root cause of war -- imperialism and japan's monopoly capitalism under the protection of the absolute authority of the emperor system. therefore, u.s. imperialism would like feudalism and those bald-headed brasshats alone to bear all the responsibility for unleashing the war and wants to absolve the emperor and the monopoly capitalists of japan from their crimes and responsibility, and tries to prettify the new rule imposed on japan by the u.s. in the form of a bourgeois democracy.

"in reviving japanese militarism, the u.s.-japanese reactionaries are now running all their propaganda machines full time to create public opinion in preparation for a war of aggression so as to use japanese people as cannon fodder.

"the historical viewpoint of the film 'the militarists' concerning the showa era is quite the same as that held by the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists. its purpose is to restrain the japanese people's general hatred for war and love for peace from growing into opposing the real enemy of peace and to compel the japanese people to abandon this idea and incite them to pay tribute to revived japanese militarism so as to corrupt the minds of the japanese people with bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Ambassador and Wife Give Reception on Occasion of Visit to China of Princess Sharada and Kumar Shah

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife this afternoon gave a reception on the occasion of the visit to china of princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal and kumar khadga bikram shah.

attending the reception were princess sharada and kumar shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the reception was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. both hosts and guests toasted time and again the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and nepalese people and friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries.

also present were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tsao cheng, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; shih liang and lo shu-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of the departments concerned ting hsi-lin, liu shao-wen, hsia chih-hsu, tu hsing-yuan, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, wang chen, wang hai-jung, hsieh ching-yi, li ching-chuan, ma jen-hui, wang an-chu, yu hui-yung and, tang yen-wen; coaches of the chinese table tennis team hsu yin-sheng and pien shou-yu; and sportsmen chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, cheng min-chih and ni chih-chin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, DPRK, Returns to Peking from Changsha

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

the badminton delegation from pyongyang of the democratic people's republic of korea returned here by air this evening after concluding its friendly visit to hunan province. the delegation is led by kim dal son, leader of the delegation and deputy head of the mass physical culture and sports department of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, and kim kum taek, deputy leader of the delegation and director of a division under the physical culture and sports department of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

the delegation arrived in changsha from shanghai by air on may 17. the following morning, the korean comrades-in-arms went to shaoshan, the home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, where they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to chairman mao's birthplace. they were photographed in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

the hunan provincial physical culture and sports committee held a ceremony welcoming the visiting delegation on the evening of may 20. the korean badminton players took on hunan players in a friendly exhibition match. among the 5,000 spectators were li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and ning sheng, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee.

on the evening of may 23, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms.

during their stay in changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms visited chingshuitang, the hunan institute for self-study and the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, where chairman mao carried on revolutionary activities in his youth. the korean and chinese players held joint practice sessions and exchanged experience with and learned from each other.

when the korean comrades-in-arms arrived in and left changsha, they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by hunan provincial revolutionary committee vice-chairman li chen-chun, changsha municipal revolutionary committee vice chairman ning sheng, leading members of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports committee and representatives of the badminton players of hunan province.

upon their return to peking this evening, the korean comrades-in-arms were greeted at the airport by li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and chinese badminton players. kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was also present.

OIL EXPORTING COUNTRIES

New Page of Struggle against Imperialism in History of Petroleum

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

the oil-rich countries of asia, africa and latin america have waged a united struggle on the battlefront over petroleum in the past year and withstood the pressure from the imperialist oil monopoly-financial groups led by the united states. through this struggle, they have succeeded in raising crude oil posted prices and oil tax rates, safeguarded state sovereignty and national interests and pushed ahead the struggle of the asian, african and latin american countries to unite against big-power hegemonism.

by uniting together to wage a joint struggle against imperialism, the oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america made a breakthrough in two privileges held by the imperialist oil monopoly-financial groups for several decades -- the privilege of monopolizing crude oil posted prices of the oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america (fixing oil tax rates according to crude oil posted prices); and the privilege of seizing 50 per cent or more of the profits from oil extraction in these countries. this was a historic victory.

libya was the first to make a breakthrough in the defence line of the imperialist oil monopoly companies last september. since then, more than ten oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america have won the right to have a say in deciding the crude oil posted prices of their own countries, changed the unreasonable crude oil posted prices formerly fixed unilaterally by the imperialist oil monopoly companies and forced the latter to agree to raise oil tax rates from 50 per cent to 55 per cent, or even to 60 per cent in certain case.

the victory in raising oil posted prices and tax rates will bring the oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america a big increase in oil revenue every

year. libya will have an increase of more than 600 million u.s. dollars this year, while arabian gulf (persian gulf) countries iran, iraq, kuwait, saudi arabia, abu dhabi and qatar will have a total increase of over 1,200 million u.s. dollars. venezuela's increase will amount to several hundred million u.s. dollars. the revenue of algeria and nigeria will also rise by a big margin.

to safeguard its vested interests, u.s.-led imperialism, which has plundered and exploited these oil-exporting countries for a long time tried to oppose by every means their just demands for higher crude oil posted prices and tax rates. last january, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon set up a special "inter-department working committee" to work out counter-measures and sent u.s. under-secretary john irwin to the middle east to put pressure on the oil-exporting countries of the arabian gulf. u.s. imperialism had also mustered other imperialist-backed western oil monopoly companies for a collective confrontation with the arabian gulf oil-exporting countries at the teheran talks. it even threatened to replace the oil supplies from asian, african and latin american oil-exporting countries with that from the u.s. in the west european market. with the air of an overlord, u.s. imperialism attempted to bring these oil-exporting countries into submission.

but these countries of the 1970's stood up against all these manoeuvres of imperialism. doing away with the myth about imperialist powers, defying brute force and standing firm, they waged a tit-for-tat struggle against these powers. far from submitting to imperialist threat, intimidation and pressure, the oil-exporting countries launched a powerful counter-attack. king of iran mohammed reza shah pahlevi had said: "we will not be bluffed. our demands are legitimate." kuwaiti minister of finance and oil abdul rahman el atiqi said, "the petroleum-exporting countries will not give in to any pressure or intervention". libyan minister of petroleum essidin mabrouk declared, "we do not want to tie ourselves down or restrict our sovereignty." the organization of petroleum exporting countries (o.p.e.c.) also passed a resolution, warning western oil companies that they must comply with the o.p.e.c. demand for higher posted prices before the deadline it had set, or o.p.e.c. member states would take measures against them, including a total embargo of crude oil and oil products on them. all these are like cannon shells fired at imperialism.

the characteristic of the struggle in the past year is that the oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america have taken united actions and fought shoulder to shoulder. last december, the o.p.e.c. comprising ten countries held a meeting in caracas, capital of venezuela, and drew up a programme for common struggle. at the negotiation meetings in teheran last january and february, six oil-exporting countries of the arabian gulf formed a united front to wage a fierce struggle against the imperialist oil monopoly corporations. when the oil-exporting countries of the arabian gulf demanded higher posted prices for crude oil, they received the resolute support of the oil-exporting countries of the mediterranmean and latin america; and when the latter waged struggles against the imperialist oil monopoly corporations, they enjoyed powerful solidarity from the oil-exporting countries of the arabian gulf. there has emerged a situation of unity against imperialism coupled with mutual support and coordination at the petroleum front in asia, africa and latin america. in the struggle, the oil-exporting

countries in asia, africa and latin america have seen clearly that unity is strength, and that so long as they take common action and form a united front they can cope with imperialist pressure and win success in safeguarding their state sovereignty and national interests.

this struggle reflects the strong aspirations of the broad masses of people of the oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america to get rid of imperialist plunder and exploitation. for years, the imperialist powers have savagely plundered and unscrupulously exploited the oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america. they loot over 1,000 million tons of petroleum and extort thousands of millions of u.s. dollars of profits every year. u.s. imperialism is the biggest plunderer and exploitor. in the past 20 years, u.s. imperialism has raked in a net profit of 12,000 million u.s. dollars out of the middle east oil. the imperialist plunder and exploitation have inflicted incalculable losses on the oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america.

the great revolutionary teacher lenin had pointed out: "the more capitalism is developed, the more strongly the shortage of raw materials is felt, the more intense the competition and the hunt for sources of raw materials throughout the whole world, the more desperate is the struggle for the acquisition of colonies." before the u.s. superpower is driven out of the oil-rich middle east, another superpower has edged in, colluding and at the same time contending with u.s. imperialism in a vain attempt to re-divide this region. this has led to the daily awakening of the people there who are united together to oppose superpower hegemonism.

the people of the oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america understand deeply that in order to shake off imperialist plunder and exploitation completely, they must carry on the struggle to break imperialist monopoly in oil production, refinery, transport and sale and set up their own oil industry step by step. in this respect, the oil-exporting countries such as algeria and libya have taken a series of nationalization measures in the past year. beginning from june 1970, the algerian government has nationalized all or 51 per cent of the shares of a number of oil companies run by u.s., british and french capital. it nationalized all the oil pipelines in february and announced the abolition of oil concessions in april. the libyan government proclaimed last july the nationalization of all companies in libya importing and selling oil. to train libyan technicians, the libyan authorities decided that 57 per cent of the total staff of foreign oil companies should be libyans. all this anti-imperialist measures have won warm support from the people of these countries. the oil exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america have to wage an arduous struggle before they can completely get rid of imperialist control over their oil production. predatory and extortionate by nature, the big imperialist powers will never step down from the stage in asia, africa and latin america of their own accord. they will continue to make trouble and put up last ditch struggles.

in his may 20 statement last year, the great leader

chairman mao has said: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." so long as they continue to strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, the people of the oil-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america will be able to stand up to imperialist pressure, frustrate imperialist schemes and win final victory in the struggle.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Second Anniversary of Sudanese Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, expressing warm congratulations on the second anniversary of the sudanese revolution. full text of the message reads:

his excellency major general gaafar mohamed nimeri,
president of the revolution command council and prime
minister of the democratic republic of the sudan,

khartoum

on the occasion of the second anniversary of the may 25 revolution of the sudan, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency, the sudanese government and people.

since the may revolution, the sudanese government and people, under your excellency's leadership, have achieved continuous successes in the struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, safeguard national independence and develop national economy. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support your just struggle and wish you new successes.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, may 24, 1971

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai Meets and Fetes William H. Hinton and His Wife Joanne Hinton and Other American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

premier chou en-lai today met and feted visiting american friends william h. hinton and his wife joanne hinton, and his daughter carmelita hinton, who is studying in peking.

present on the occasion were american friends frank coe and his wife ruth coe, dr. george hatem, erwin engst and his wife joan hinton and their son fred engst.

present on the occasion were also chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of the departments concerned and functionaries huang hua, tang ming-chao, chang wen-chin, chang ying, ho li-liang, cheng chi-hung, lin chen, tang wen-sheng, chi chao-chu and shen jo-yun.

the meeting and the banquet were permeated with a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests had a cordial conversation.

US AND LATIN AMERICA

Ecuador Denounces US Pressure on Latin American Countries Defending Rights Over Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

the ecuadorian ministry of foreign affairs recently issued a communique in strong condemnation of the u.s. attempt to exert pressure on the latin american countries, forcing them to renounce their sovereign rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters.

the communique pointed out that a presidential commission of the united states in its report to nixon recommended the u.s. government to "increase pressure" on the latin american countries. this "clearly reveals the intention of the united states to use coersive measures for imposing on the coastal states a narrow territorial sea limit, which constitutes a new provocation against the sovereign volition of the latin american countries."

it was reported that the report advanced last april by this commission established by nixon asked the u.s. government to exert pressure in the united nations on the countries which defend their sovereign rights over territorial waters and to deprive the small countries of their voting and election rights in the united nations.

refuting the above said commission's "recommendation" for "reasonable use of fishery resources", the communique of the ecuadorian ministry of foreign affairs said that this "recommendation" "should first of all be directed against the fishery

companies of the united states and other big-powers because their irrational and indiscriminate fishing in the seas of the remote countries has exterminated some fish species and endangered some other species."

the communique condemned the u.s. attempt to deprive small countries of their rights in the united nations, pointing out that this was "a grave violation of the principle of juridical equality of the various countries and an open retrogression in the norms of the international law, because the essential rights of the states cannot be measured by the size of the countries or by the amount of money paid for the internatonal organizations."

finally, the communique said that ecuador's rejection of the commission's "recommendation" "fully conforms to the national and international policies for the defense of the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, juridical equality of the various countries, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and the right of self-determination of the peoples."

US

Afro-Americans Struggle against Violent Repression

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

afro-americans in chattanooga, tennessee, struggled against violent repression in the past three days in defiance of a ban by the reactionary authorities and suppression by the fascist police, according to reports from washington.

they launched a struggle against racial discrimination on may 21. the reactionary authorities called out a large number of police to suppress them. defying brute force, the afro-americans fought fiercely with the police for two nights. terror-stricken in face of the afro-american struggle, the mayor of chattanooga declared a "state of emergency" in the city, imposed a curfew and asked for the dispatch of national guardsmen to suppress the struggle.

however, the militant afro-americans were not cowed by these reactionary measures. yesterday evening, many of them took to the streets and attacked the police with stones and fire bombs. heroic snipers even fired at the police. the reactionary authorities said in alarm that the numerical manpower resources of the police department were not adequate to cope with the disorders. according to a report, the governor of tennessee ordered 1,500 national guardsmen to chattanooga yesterday evening to suppress the struggle more barbarously.

a struggle against fascist persecution also broke out in boulder, colorado, yesterday evening. hundreds of youth fought heroically with the police in spite of tear gas.

Thousands of Americans Demonstrate against War of Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1971)

several thousand american people demonstrated in austin, texas, on may 22 strongly protesting against the frenzied strengthening and expansion of the war of aggression in indochina by u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon and his predecessor johnson, according to reports reaching here.

the u.s. ruling circles spent a big sum of dollars stained with the blood and sweat of the indochinese and american peoples on the building of a library on the campus of the university of texas "dedicated" to the notorious history of former president johnson. on may 22, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon went to the campus to lavish praise on johnson while "inaugurating" the library. when the two u.s. imperialists chieftains sang praises to each other, several thousand angry people demonstrated in front of the university in protest against the war of aggression in indochina.

the reactionary authorities called out nearly 1,000 highway patrolmen, rangers, and secret service agents to guard against and obstruct the demonstrators who, nevertheless, banged garbage can lids, blew bugles, and kept shouting slogans against aggressive war and denouncing nixon and johnson, the two warmongers. 60 veterans who had been forced to take part in the war of aggression in viet nam joined the demonstration. most of them threw at the police "medals", "ribbons" and "commendations" which had been awarded to them by the u.s. ruling circles. the demonstrators released black balloons as a protest against the war of aggression in indochina.

END

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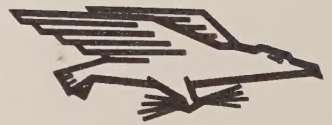

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